

The Playground

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JULY
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The Playground

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Playground and Recreation Association of
America

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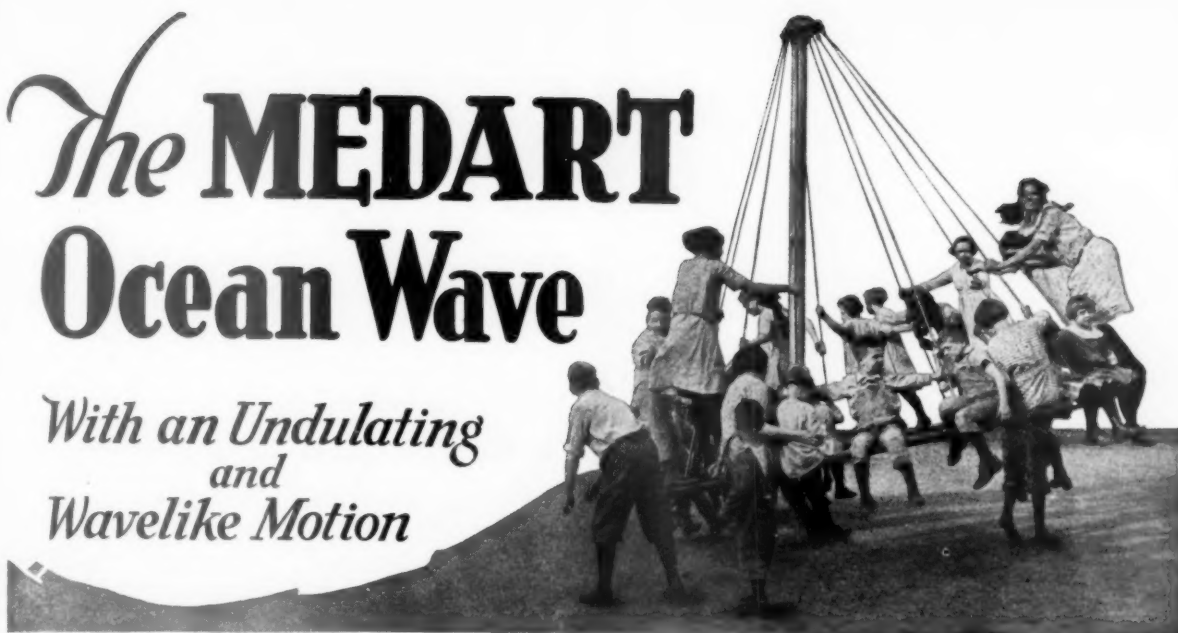
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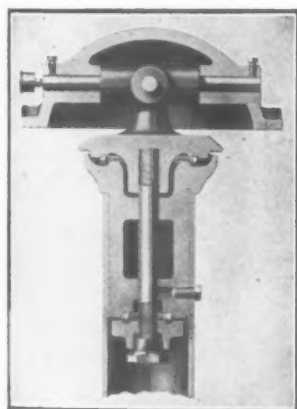
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THE "OLE SWIMMIN' HOLE" Lynchburg, Va.

The Playground

Vol. XVII No. 4

JULY, 1923

The World at Play

A Federal Position Open.—The United States Civil Service Commission announces an open competitive examination for specialist in physical education and school hygiene in the Bureau of Education—Department of the Interior. The appointee, under general administrative supervision, will direct the activities of the division of physical education and school hygiene; conduct studies and gather and organize information in the field of physical education, and will assimilate such information through publication, correspondence and public addresses and other appropriate channels.

Receipt of applications will close on July 17. Full information and application blanks may be obtained from the United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, or from the secretary of the Board of United States Civil Service Examiners at the post office or custom house of any city.

Another Training Course.—One of the most encouraging signs of progress in the leisure time movement is the multiplication of training courses of recreation workers. The latest to be announced is the course given under the Department of Parks and Public Property of Orange, N. J. The classes are being held every Tuesday evening during April, May and June. The subjects in which instruction is given include music—group singing—organization of playgrounds, plays and pageantry, equipment and layout of playgrounds, city-wide baseball activities, playground programs, storytelling for children, club organization, raffia and hand work and playground games.

The Recreation Training School of Chicago.—The recreation training school of Chicago, of which Miss Neva L. Boyd is Director, in announcing its course of 1923-24, calls special attention to its department on dramatic art

of which Mrs. Charlotte Chorpennig is in charge. In this department opportunity is given for field work in schools, settlements and other groups, and courses are offered in play-writing and producing as well as other forms of dramatic expression.

This year there will be a summer term from July 2 to August 3 which will stress practical rather than theoretical work. The untrained worker lacking ability to coach plays, limited in a knowledge of folk dancing, games, gymnastics, athletics and group games for children and adults, will find the course exceedingly helpful.

Further information regarding the course may be secured from Miss Boyd at 1800 Halsted Street, Chicago.

Training Playground Workers in Japan.—The Training School for Christian Workers, opened in April by the Southern Methodist Mission in Osaka, is planning to offer kindergarten teachers a course in supervised playground work which will equip them for work not only with the very young children but with those from kindergarten age to twelve or fourteen years of age.

"Very little has been done in Japan along these lines," writes Miss Ruby Van Hooser, who is in charge of the work, "and we feel that our kindergarten teachers and Bible women, if trained in playground work, can make a real contribution to the young life of the empire."

Raze Ancient Buildings for Playground in Rome.—Space for the Knights of Columbus Vatican-American playground and gymnasium, now under construction on Vatican property donated by the Pope for the purpose, will be obtained by the razing of buildings several centuries old which have historical association with the ecclesiastical and artistic history of

the city. They have been ordered demolished by Vatican authorities to make way for the playground, which will be completed late next fall.

Cheaper than Going to the Movies.—The Board of Recreation Commissioners of Elizabeth, N. J., in issuing its Annual Report, points out that the per capita cost of recreation in that city is fifteen cents—"less than the cost of one visit to the moving picture show." Moving pictures were included in the program of the Board and each Wednesday night during the summer these pictures were shown to large crowds of people. The municipal shower baths and the outdoor swimming pool were popular features of the summer's program. During the past winter, the pool has served admirably as a skating rink.

Films for Hospital Use.—Mr. F. E. MacLean, Superintendent of Recreation at Reading, Pennsylvania, believes firmly that the municipal recreation department has a responsibility toward those of the community who are ill or in any way below normal. Believing firmly in the therapeutic values of play, Mr. MacLean has made a careful study of the psychological effects of various recreational activities on special cases. He has also studied the patients with whom he is dealing and has adapted the games to the individual. A motion picture film which Mr. MacLean has had taken shows the patients confined to their beds carrying on recreation activities.

Progress in the Motion Picture Industry.—At the annual meeting of the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America, Inc., on March 26, 1923, the following resolution was passed:

Now Therefore Be It Resolved that this Association and every member of it hereby reaffirms the determination "to establish and maintain the highest possible moral and artistic standards in motion picture production and to develop the educational as well as the entertainment value and the general usefulness of the motion picture," and

Be It Further Resolved that every effort be made to induce those companies which are not members of this Association to conform to these standards, and

Be It Further Resolved that this resolution shall be signed by the several members of this Association and such other companies, directors, scenario writers and others, who will by so doing signify their willingness to aid in this effort, and

Be It Further Resolved that the President of this Association be requested to advise those interested of this determination on the part of the Association to merit the faith reposed in it, to thank them for their cooperation, and to request them to continue to cooperate to the end that motion pictures may attain to their greatest usefulness.

A Great Historical Film.—In "The Covered Wagon" a thrilling chapter of our pioneer days in America is placed before us. The dangerous fording of the Platte River, the Buffalo hunt when food grew scarce, the fearful Indian attack, the arrival of news that gold had been found in California—are all shown.

The caravan is a real caravan. Six hundred oxen had to be broken in order to produce this picture. A thousand Indians participated in the making of the film. The tremendous handicaps overcome by our courageous early settlers are shown and the deadly perils that waylaid every covered wagon that started out to follow the trail to the Coast.

We all need to think of the severe life which our forefathers led, to realize the keen interest that every moment of the waking day brought to them and to consider how in our change to modern conditions the greater amount of spare time coming to America can be used to produce equally valuable citizens.

The Harmon Foundation Issues its Year Book.—The Harmon Foundation, Incorporated in November 1921, in making its report for 1922 outlines its method of work, tells of seventeen playgrounds which the foundation has been effective in helping to obtain, and two bond issues where aid was given in the organization of an educational campaign.

The year book also tells of the work of the Division of Students' Loans of the foundation through which students in twenty institutions have been aided.

A Survey of Recreation for Girls.—Under the auspices of the Contemporary Club of

Newark, New Jersey, a study has been made of the recreation facilities and activities available for the girls of the city. This study has been printed under the title "Girls' Recreation Survey of Newark." As a result of the study, it is urged that more year round playgrounds and neighborhood recreation centers be established; that city athletic fields, parks, and public baths be developed in certain districts of the city; that the public libraries be expanded as rapidly as possible in districts throughout the community; that work among colored and Italian girls be extended; that a committee of citizens take responsibility for the active supervision of dance halls in cooperation with the department of public safety and that the Girl Scouts and Camp Fire Girls have central offices and executive heads in the city. It was further recommended that a girls' Recreation Council be created and a full time girls' worker employed and that volunteers be trained for all branches of girls' work.

The American Legion National Essay Contest.—The American Legion announces an essay contest on the subject: "Why America Should Prohibit Immigration for Five Years." Boys and girls between the ages of twelve and eighteen years are eligible. The essays should not be over five hundred words in length. Cash prizes will be used toward scholarships in colleges designated by the winners, first prize, \$750.00; second prize, \$500.00; third prize, \$250.00. Further information may be secured from The National Americanism Commission, The American Legion, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Quoits in Minneapolis.—The city of Minneapolis has recently constructed 160 courts for men and women in 26 neighborhood parks.

New Activities in Lafayette, La.—A Picnic Ground Department and a special Business Men's Conditioning Class are the latest additions to the activities of Lafayette Community Service. The Picnic Bureau has a list of all available grounds and their condition within a ten-mile radius and supplies information on how to reach them, road conditions, water supply and other facts of interest.

Through the Conditioning Class for Business Men, special charts of exercises are prepared designed to reduce the waist line,

remedy faulty digestion and poor sleeping and provide other corrective measures.

Worth Considering.—Oskaloosa, we learn, has twenty-four churches, and yet its worthy inhabitants are worried about sinfulness. The Caller from Collier's quotes one resident as saying: "As for the average youngster in Oskaloosa, he's got to choose between being holy and being tough."

Isn't it possible that this community of less than 10,000 is one of the many towns which are "over-churched"? Suppose there were only half as many churches there. Suppose some of the energy now devoted to running the other twelve were expended in making the town more truly sociable. The best way to make sin unattractive is to provide something more attractive. And if two dozen churches can't do it, why not experiment with other schemes! The churches themselves would gain in the end.—*From Collier's Magazine*

A Novel Community Activity.—East Jaffray, New Hampshire, with a population of about twenty-four hundred, has been working hard through the Parent Teacher Associations and other groups to start a playground for the five hundred children of the community. Several acres of land have been purchased, equipment bought and a grand stand erected. This year, efforts are being directed toward raising money for the salary of the play leader.

A number of interesting methods have been devised for raising money. Of these, a May breakfast, served May Day morning, was perhaps the most novel. At five o'clock the first breakfasts were served, and from that time on people continued to come until nine o'clock. There were mill and factory workers, store keepers, and whole families and clubs. Three buglers, one in the belfry of the Universalist church, one in the Baptist church, and the third in the grand stand, sounded the call to breakfast and awakened the people by playing *Oh, How I Hate to Get Up in the Morning*. This was followed by the mess call. May maidens were to have sung May carols in the town square, but the cold weather made it necessary to omit this part of the program. Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts and the senior class of the high school all assisted in making the affair a success.

Home Talent.—Every Monday evening is Talent Discovery Night at the local theater of Moline, Illinois. The Community Service Council is sponsoring these performances which are bringing out unsuspected talent and give opportunity for self expression and development for many people. The performances are arousing much interest among the people of the town.

Local Talent Popular.—Anderson, South Carolina, believes in itself and its local talent. There are twelve teams in the Community Service Baseball League which is arousing tremendous interest and providing much material for the local press. The teams play daily at six o'clock. There is a larger attendance at these amateur games than there was at the professional league games which were recently played in the city.

Interested citizens have been very generous in offering the use of vacant lots as playgrounds. Some of these will be used for tennis courts, some for little children's playgrounds and others for ball fields and play fields for older children and adults. The mayor has promised the help of the city in preparing the grounds and the local sign painter has promised to make signs for the grounds free of charge.

A Summer Camp through The Rotarians.—The Rotary Club of Gastonia, North Carolina, has purchased twenty-six acres of land six miles out from town at the foot of a mountain to be used for a summer camp and park purposes. Twenty army tents have already been purchased and the city is furnishing men and teams for clearing the site. While the camp is known as a boys' camp, it will not be used exclusively for boys. At certain periods of the summer it will be given over to the girls of Gastonia.

Publicity for Safe and Sane Celebrations.—The National Safety First Council has devised a Fourth of July poster in the interest of safe and sane celebrations which may be secured from the Council, 168 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, at the rate of five cents each for the first hundred copies and three cents for each poster in excess of a hundred.

A Popular County Fair and Circus.—The community center of Conshohocken, Pa., which has just completed its second year's work, reports as one of its outstanding events in 1922 a county fair and circus, the proceeds of which, approximately \$1700, made possible the continuance of summer band concerts in the park, street dances and similar events.

So successful was the 1922 circus that another will be held this year. It will open with a time honored parade, in which Krazy Klowns, Krazier Komics, and other features will appear. There will be sewing and baking exhibits for which prizes are offered. A baby show and parade will be a popular feature. Stunts, gymnastics, novelty acts, boxing, fortune telling, music and dancing will all have a place on the program, and the side shows will be unsurpassed.

It is expected that the sale of food in the cafeteria and of soft drinks, ice cream, candy, peanuts and popcorn, flowers, fruits and vegetables will realize this year, as it did last, a considerable sum for the work of the center.

May Day Celebrations.—May Day celebrations have lost not one bit of their popularity, judging from the reports which have reached the office of the Association.

The celebration at Hagerstown, Maryland, held under the auspices of Community Service, is typical of many which were given. There was the queen with her court of heralds, pages, flower girls and train bearers elected by school vote, who sat among her people to be entertained by them with a varied program of folk dances. Sweden, Scotland, Denmark, America, Holland, Japan, Ireland and Greece were among the nations represented, each by an individual school. All schools combined for the big May Pole dance.

The Fitchburg Rose Club.—"A city and its people are judged by the flowers they grow, and I wouldn't live in a city without flowers because it would be a bad hole," said an officer of the recently organized Rose Club in Fitchburg, Massachusetts.

"Every one should have a hobby, and what's a more worth while way of spending one's leisure time than tending and growing roses?" The club is community-wide and open to anyone owning six rose bushes. So far there are

eighty members and they have decided to pay \$1.00 annual dues so as to buy more roses.

Among Community Choruses.—A rising standard of musical programs is very noticeable among the reports of spring festivals. Stainer's *Crucifixion* was sung with almost professional skill by a mixed choir at Christ Church, Greenville, South Carolina. The Adams, Massachusetts, Choral Society gave *The Erl-King's Daughter*. Clarksville, Tennessee, has instituted Sunday afternoon organ recitals in the various churches. An operetta, *Yokohama Maid*, was sung under the auspices of Clarksville Community Service. Visalia, California, and Augusta, Georgia, greeted Easter Day with sunrise services. The Community Service Orchestra of Easton, Pennsylvania, played Easter carols in various parts of the city.

Among the new community music ventures are the Community Chorus of Monroe, Michigan; and the Music Club of Port Arthur, Texas. The Community Chorus of Iola, Kansas, has secured John V. Roberts as its permanent director.

Mrs. Bond Honor-Guest at California Festival.—Carrie Jacobs Bond, the composer, was the guest of honor at this year's Blossom Festival at Saratoga, California. In the final program Mrs. Bond gave a talk on community music. She also played the accompaniments for the singing of several of her songs, including *A Perfect Day* which was sung by the audience and chorus as the finale of the Festival. Her new song *The Forget Me Not* was sung by Mrs. Velma B. Cox. The musical programs for the Festival were under the direction of Alexander Stewart, musical organizer for Community Service. The participants included the College of Pacific Chorus, directed by Charles M. Dennis; the College of Pacific Orchestra, Miles A. Dresskell, director; the San Jose High School Orchestra, George T. Matthews, director; an American Legion quartet and several soloists.

Orchestras Play Music in Hornell Memory Contest.—Several orchestral performances helped to familiarize the public in Hornell, N. Y., with selections in that city's recent music memory contest. When the Symphony

Orchestra from Ithaca Conservatory of Music appeared in Hornell under the auspices of the Teachers' Association it performed a few of the contest numbers. On the printed program there was a note "Music Memory Contest Number" following each of these selections. The orchestras in the two local theatres also played music memory numbers every Saturday evening.

Colored Chorus and Orchestra Heard in Richmond, Indiana.—An example of interracial cooperation through music was afforded by the joint concert by the Community Choral and Orchestra of the Townsend Branch, Richmond, Community Service, which is the recreation organization of the colored citizens in Richmond, Indiana. The recital was given at the West Richmond Friends Church and it was for the joint benefit of the Community Service work and of the Southland Institute, an industrial school for Negroes at Helena, Arkansas, maintained by the Society of Friends. The chief choral offering was Gounod's *Gallia* accompanied by Mrs. Ethel R. Clark, director of the Chorus and Orchestra, and with Mrs. Anna Moore as the soloist. *Deep River* was sung by the male chorus. The Orchestra offered several numbers including "Gems of Stephen Foster" with Martha Pick at the organ. A visiting soloist was T. Theodore Taylor, pianist, of Chicago.

Athletics for All at Harvard.—Another step in the growing recognition among American colleges that the star team system does not work to the best interest of the student body is seen in the recent action of the Harvard committee on athletics in turning over all but the current fund of the athletic association to the Treasurer of the University for deposit, pending capital expenditures. This was done not only to secure higher interest but to make it evident that the athletic association is an integral part of the University.

The standing committee believes that "athletics for all" has materially developed sports to the point where much of the high moral standard of the present day students can be traced to athletic influence. Prescription of exercise beyond the freshman year was voted down, although it was decided to provide every facility for optional exercise.

"To sacrifice the all-round development of individual undergraduates to the entertainment of graduates or the public, or to the supposed extension of the influence of the university would be as mistaken as to disregard entirely the educational values of athletic spectacles."

Athletic Field Adjoins Hospital.—Official recognition of the therapeutic value of play for the neuro-psychiatric patient is indicated by the recent authorization by the Veterans' Bureau for the construction of a six-acre recreation field at U. S. Veterans' Hospital 81, the Bronx, New York. A baseball diamond, running track, football field, tennis, handball and volley ball courts are in the specifications.

Street Showers in Detroit.—Last year the Department of Recreation, in cooperation with the Board of Fire Commissioners, inaugurated a system of street showers. In lieu of a special fitting, the Department used the basement sprayer which the Fire Department utilizes in putting out basement fires, and which breaks the water up into a very fine mist or spray.

Because of the expense of these basement sprayers, Chief Ramsey of the Construction Department of the Fire Department, has provided a substitute with a fixture consisting of a coupling with an elbow supporting a two inch pipe vertically in the air, which is attached to the fire hydrant. On one side of it small perforations are drilled at an angle of 45 degrees. When this is attached to the hydrant and the water is turned on, the high pressure forces the water out of these small perforations, making a very effective street shower at a very small cost. They can be very easily detached in case the hydrant is needed for fire purposes.

These shower baths are distributed among the fire stations in the congested districts of the city, some being held in reserve to be taken by crews of men to various street hydrants where shower baths will be given at different periods during the day, thereby covering congested districts of the city where there are no fire stations. They are usually arranged for side streets where there is no heavy traffic and during the time the shower bath is taken

—not more than half an hour—all traffic is excluded.

Detroit's New Shelter House.—Some very interesting plans have been received from C. E. Brewer, Commissioner of Recreation, Detroit, for what he calls "Detroit's fool-proof and, we hope, almost indestructible shelter building" to be erected in the city's new playgrounds.

The building has no windows on the sides, but is lighted through sky-lights. This will make impossible the breaking of windows by the throwing of stones. The work is all concrete and wire cut brick to prevent marking, and all plumbing equipment is automatic without any valves or fixtures which can be destroyed or put out of commission readily. The door is to be made of steel.

The shelter house which is 20' x 20', contains a store room, drinking fountain and lavatories for boys and girls. An 8¼ inch brick wall separates the toilets.

The plans and specifications were drawn up by the Engineering Division of the Department of Street Railways, and the buildings will be erected under the direction of the Department of Public Works.

"Going in for Recreation."—Thus the Huntsville News describes the club recently organized by the employees of the Alabama Power Company which will devote its energies to making Camp Mitchell one of the finest hunting, fishing, and outdoor resorts in the South.

The Power Company has donated to the club 34 houses which were part of the Mitchell Construction Camp. In addition to remodeling and furnishing the houses, the company will construct a concrete swimming pool, boat house, club house and dance hall and will provide many other facilities.

The Alabama Power Company is supported and managed entirely by employees of the company; a board of governors of 33 members will have charge of the club's affairs.

After Playgrounds.—The Allied Civic Organizations of the Borough of Queens, New York City, are out for playgrounds in the Borough. Brooklyn and Manhattan are provided with well-equipped centers and play

streets but Queens is almost neglected. Now the civic organizations want real playgrounds, not temporarily loaned vacant lots. The Commissioner of Public Works is strongly in sympathy with the agitation.

Funds for Recreation at Waukesha, Wisconsin.—The Playground Committee of the municipal league secures all its funds for summer playground work through the sale of anti-tuberculosis stamps. It is considered that playground work may legitimately be apportioned funds from the proceeds of the sale on the ground that playgrounds will prevent tuberculosis.

Gloucester's Birthday Gift.—In planning to celebrate the 300th Anniversary of the founding of the City of Gloucester, Massachusetts, the local Community Service Committee at first thought of presenting a historical pageant. After deliberation, however, they decided that money which might be spent in that way would bring greater returns if invested in a community athletic field, as a permanent memorial. An appropriation of \$10,000 from the city, and a gift of \$5,000 from the citizens will finance the project.

Settlement Newspaper.—Under the leadership of Sidney A. Teller, the Irene Kaufmann Settlement of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, publishes an attractive semi-monthly paper called I. K. S. Neighbors. Mr. Teller is always a most active booster for the whole leisure time movement.

The Smithville Gazette.—Our Village, conducted on the playgrounds bequeathed by William and Sarah Smith, of Philadelphia, publishes the Smithville Gazette, "all the news that's fit to print," which bears internal evidence of a project actually carried on by a youthful staff. Jokes, advertisements, riddles, and "literature" in addition to news notes of the Village fill the columns of the Gazette.

"The golf links lie so near the mill
That almost every day
The laboring children can look out
And see the men at play."

Sarah Claghorn

New Phases of Recreation Work in Portland

The recreation program of Portland, Oregon, this season shows a significant growth.

New and extensive uses of school property for recreation purposes are being developed in connection with school playgrounds and school gymnasiums, while the cooperation of the Portland Library Association in furnishing storytellers every week to certain of the schools helps greatly to coordinate all phases of recreation work.

In one section of Portland where there is an unusual number of apartment houses, and consequently rather restricted play opportunities for children, the school playground of that district is being kept open every school day from 3:30 to 5 o'clock and the local Parent-Teachers Association which works in cooperation with Portland Community Service, sends two play leaders daily to direct the play of the children. From 50 to 100 children took advantage of these play periods all winter and many more are attending during the warm weather. On rainy days the school gymnasium is used.

This play program is well organized and is personally directed by Mrs. D. B. Catten, president of the Couch Parent Teachers Association. Every Friday the play leaders meet at the school in question and plan their program for the following week.

As for the general use of public school gymnasiums throughout the entire city a summary recently prepared by John C. Henderson, executive secretary of Portland Community Service, shows an interesting situation. The gymnasiums of fourteen public schools are being used for recreation activities twenty-six periods per week under the auspices of Portland Community Service. There is a total monthly attendance of four thousand people.

Members of the various boys' athletic and recreation clubs of the city, athletic leagues, and ball teams of local stores manufacturing and industrial companies all use these public school gyms certain stated nights each week, while the girls, recreation classes, under the direction of Miss Aline Noren; the Community Service Hikers' Club; and the Community Service organization for the young colored men of Portland, meet other specified evenings at the different school centers.

A Leader in the Recreation Movement



GEORGE SIM

Superintendent of Recreation, Sacramento, Cal.

120 Boylston Street,
Boston, Massachusetts,
June 15, 1923

Publishers of THE PLAYGROUND,
315 Fourth Ave., New York, N. Y.

Dear Sirs:

I have just removed the wrapper of our copy of THE PLAYGROUND and cannot wait to look inside this number before sitting down and writing you my congratulations upon your front cover design,—and its execution by the printer. This design is simply superb in its subordination of *everything* to the one splendid, joyous, absorbing human experience of the two children in the swing. There's not a soul alive that has not had this experience. There is no other like it. It is of the very essence of heaven. To these children, at this moment, there is no evil in the world. To exist is pure

Because he is a self-made man and he decided to make himself an expert in municipal recreation.

Because he started his career serving sodas over a drug store counter and he now serves play and happiness to the city of Sacramento.

Because he has been largely responsible for Sacramento's broad program of park and playground recreation, community music, community dramatics and municipal camping.

bliss. The swing is hung just right. One can feel the slight bending and swaying of the branch of the tree. Even *it* seems to feel the pure joy of the occasion. The little girl and the little boy are placed right,—in characteristic attitudes. The girl is safely seated. She looks up to the boy. The boy is more venturesome,—he stands and *guards* and *watches* while he makes things *go*. His glance is outward into life, but he holds onto his companion. He feels his responsibility. He is equal to the occasion. He will see to it that the little girl is not hurt while he demonstrates his strength and daring. He is *inspired* and *strengthened*. She is *happy* and *dynamic* in her unrealized femininity. God bless them and help them to grow up untainted by the follies and fallacies of modern frivolous, fashionable, adult society!

Respectfully and sincerely yours,

(Signed) FRANK H. PALMER

Recreation for Girls

BY RUTH I. STONE

Director of the Women's Service Department, Hawthorne Works, Western Electric Company

The problem in industry, Frances Perkins has said, is the problem of the flapper and the working mother. The men in industry are rather evenly divided in different age groups, but the women are massed at the two extremes. A great majority of them are the young girls who seek employment during the period between their school days and marriage. The other large group is the widowed mothers, whose spare time is consumed with household duties.

THE YOUNG GIRL AND HER RECREATION

The young girl presents very much of a problem. Though she may sit all day handling light piece parts, she is as tired as her mother who is kept busy at home with her household duties. The reason is largely psychological. We are taught that no one can be expected to concentrate for more than fifteen minutes at a time, and yet most of the girls in modern manufacturing organizations work continuously from one to two hours. While they may not be physically tired at the end of the day they are nervously exhausted and are much in need of carefully supervised and well-planned recreation.

As a result of the study made by the Federation of Settlements in Chicago of the type of girl who used the settlement houses, it was found that less than twenty-five per cent of the girls were employed. This places a responsibility upon industry to provide some recreational activities. In an effort to learn what industrial plants were doing, a survey was made recently of the recreational efforts of thirty-five industrial concerns in Chicago, with a combined force of 31,000 women workers. It developed that only five of these organizations have provided athletic facilities and playgrounds, and only four maintain vacation camps. Nine have gymnasium work; seven conduct field meets, and six arrange for swimming pools.

RECREATION IN THE WESTERN ELECTRIC COMPANY OF CHICAGO

The Western Electric Company, which with its 30,000 employees represents the city's largest

industrial body, has put the problem of employee recreation right up to the workers themselves. Ten years ago the employees organized what is known as the Hawthorne Club and what was recently dubbed by Hugh Fullerton, the noted sport critic, "the largest athletic association in the world." Any person with three months' service with the company is automatically a member, without financial obligation, and may hold office after three years' service. Today there are 28,000 in the club. The president of the club and the board of directors are elected by the members, and these appoint committees who conduct the various activities. On the athletic committee there is always a woman who is responsible for the women's recreation.

The company maintains a ten acre athletic field dedicated to those employees who lost their lives in the World War. It is equipped with sixteen tennis courts, a baseball diamond, running track, jumping pits and grand stand. On the completion of the field in 1921, an effort was made to enlarge the scope of the women's athletics. We were confronted with a situation in which a small group of girls was interested in a variety of athletics. The problem was how to arouse the interest of a large number of girls. In the past year and a half we have been busy on a program that finally is beginning to show results.

From a modest list of recreation activities our athletic curriculum for the girls and women at the plant has developed until today we have well organized groups of competitors in fourteen branches of sport. This growth has been paralleled by the acquisition of constantly improving athletic centers for the various teams. Lacking a basket-ball court at the works, we have rented a nearby gymnasium with an appropriation from the budget for women's activities. In similar fashion we have acquired the use of a swimming pool at one of the local high schools, an indoor baseball diamond at one of the settlement houses, a running track at another, and accommodations at two of the most spacious bowling alleys in the midwest.

Wherever possible, the coaching of the girls'

teams has been placed in the hands of experts. Our track squad is handled by one of the foremost point winners of the Illinois Athletic Club; our basketball sextet has been supervised by one of the men employees who starred for the University of Michigan only two years ago, and in all the other departments of our program the same attention to proper training has been emphasized as far as possible. All of our coaches are volunteers.

The past six months have seen our girls really waking up to the recreation advantages at their disposal. Bowling proved so popular that we were able to organize not only a very strong All-Hawthorne team for competition with the other women's industrial bodies around Chicago, but, what proved more interesting to the girls at the plant, we had a keenly waged tournament in which teams were entered from each branch at the works. Before the season had been under way two weeks, the women's bowling manager was making accommodations for 530 players.

RIFLE SHOOTING POPULAR

Another team which proved particularly attractive was the rifle shooting club. Organized as an experiment at the rifle range maintained on the company tract for the men of the plant, and coached by three experts who had represented Illinois in the Interstate Civilians' Tournament in 1922, our industrial Annie Oakleys turned out 96 potential sharpshooters, some of whom qualified for the marksmen class before the season ended. In fact, in the interdepartmental shooting tournament that preceded the seasonal wind-up of work on the indoor range, a team of girls competing against forty men's teams won fifth place in the finals.

A suggestion for golf lessons which came from the office girls met with some objection by the girls in the factory, but their prejudice was overcome and it is now a popular sport. Last year painters' canvas was hung in the restaurant building and one of our employees, who is a professional, taught the girls golf. During the recent cold months they went to his shop as he gave them specially reduced rates.

A curious bit of psychology was encountered with the horseback riding. While the shop girls considered golf outside their realm of activities, they embraced horseback riding with an astonishing amount of enthusiasm. At first it was impossible to secure enough horses to supply the

demand, but since stables have been established not far from the plant, and near a bridle path in one of the large parks, the problem has worked out satisfactorily and riding is giving much pleasure. There are now 127 girls in our riding club.

Tennis has been so popular that we have had to schedule the courts a week ahead, and the older players have been very generous in giving their time to teach the beginners. Not only have we had tennis tournaments within the Works, but have challenged the teams of other concerns.

A TRACK MEET ENDS THE SEASON

It has been the practice of the Hawthorne Club to hold a large track meet each fall. It is spectacular and has always been popular, but I question its value or the wisdom of promoting it for the girls, because a track meet is of little benefit to the general health of an individual or group. I believe it should be put on, as is done by us—merely as an exhibition of a season's work, and I question the advisability of entering a group of untrained and unprepared girls for such competitive events.

As to those activities which we have found the most popular, without a doubt, bowling and rifle shooting are in the lead and appeal to the older as well as the younger girls. I believe that swimming and tennis are of the most value and should be encouraged.

We realize that our efforts to date have been largely those of a pioneer and confined to doing those things that could be the most easily organized. In the future we can not be content until we have a broader program which should include more noon activities. It is essential, if the girl is to start her afternoon's work with anything like the vigor with which she came to work in the morning, that she leave her bench or desk during her lunch hour and get some exercise in the open air. I should not recommend vigorous activities like baseball or running, but I believe quoits or croquet would be adequate and popular.

It is essential that every effort be made to connect the girls with the recreation center nearest their homes, first, because the company believes that the most satisfactory results are derived when the girls play with groups which are in no way connected with their work, and, second, because it would be impossible for a company primarily interested in production, to equip

(Continued on page 248)

Playing and Praying

BY KATHLEEN CROWLEY

"Can you find time to play with the ministers who are attending the Conference?"

That was the beginning. I was crossing the beautiful campus of Ohio State University when the Director of Physical Education startled me with this amazing question. The query left me—a mere woman—speechless.

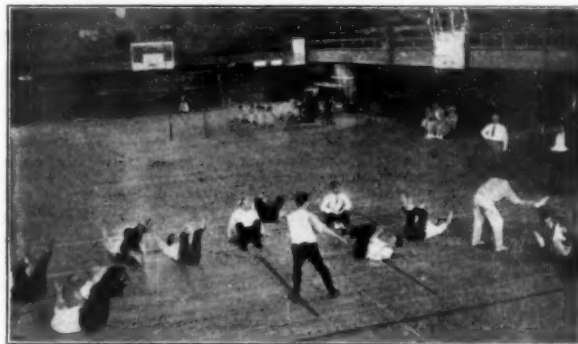
Of course all of us knew of the conference of rural ministers in session at the University. Religious problems were being discussed; celebrated professors were lecturing on special subjects; a unique entertainment program, supposedly pleasing to ministers of the Gospel, was being followed.

"How could the Physical Education Department help the Conference?" "Could I play with these holy men and teach them the Gospel of Play?" When one has made a business of play and has devoted one's life to playing with boys and girls of all ages from 5 to 50, and 11 nationalities including policemen, firemen, lawyers and doctors, a proposal to take in hand 40 or 50 ministers and teach them to play is likely to come as somewhat of a shock; and it was with no assurance of success but with a thought that here was an experience entirely new that I agreed to arrange the schedule so as to make room for as many ministers as were in a playful mood.

"How should one play with ministers?" "How should one begin to play with ministers?" This new and rather awesome problem accompanied me to lectures; it walked with me across the campus to sit with me at meals; the big chair on the piazza rocked it to sleep only to have it crawl beneath my pillow wide awake and unsolved when the day's work was done.

Finally without in any way solving the problem of how one woman should teach 40 ministers to play we met at the gymnasium. I began in fear and trembling, with a little prayer welling up from my heart. I finished with a great joy. For we had played, two score of us, for more than two hours; until all of us who had taken active part were aching in every muscle from the unaccustomed exercise and the unwonted effort, and players and onlookers were breathless with laughter. Most of us had not come prepared for

such strenuous exercises, but, you should have seen the way the reverend gentlemen discarded coats, collars, ties—and even shoes—as the game progressed, and *Looby Loo* gave way to the *Farmer in the Dell* and *Ham, Ham, Chicken, Bacon* ran a race for popularity with *Duck on a Rock* and *Hill Dill*. It was a glorious two hours and best of all, what had originally been planned as a two-hour play period had lengthened into two or three sessions every day for the entire



week with more men of prayer joining us each time. Many of the games were new to them, and seeing the possibilities for the children in their country parishes, they wanted to come again and again so they could learn them thoroughly and take them back home. These formidable ministers of the Gospel turned out to be frolicsome boys once they had doffed the austere garments of the clergy. Besides the fun, however, the real purpose of the play period was never lost sight of. If a point was not clear we took time to play the game over again in order to emphasize the correct method.

The last play hour was just as strenuous as the first and the teams neither asked for nor gave quarter. We played *Bat Ball*. Rather, the ministers played; I acted as umpire. It proved to be a hard fought set, too. As the final score was announced they all gathered around me, tears of joy and thankfulness filled my eyes as forty voices said, "Farewell! May God bless you always." One of the greatest privileges of my life was ended. Through these ministers I was sending to the children of many rural communities a few new chapters in the Gospel of Play.

Fundamentals in Community Recreation on Which All Ought to Agree

We hold these truths to be self-evident; that all men are . . . endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are . . . the pursuit of happiness.
—From the Declaration of Independence

It is the privilege of community-minded men and women everywhere to work to restore and preserve for all the people of America and especially for children their right to play and happiness.

1. That in nearly every community with a population of 8,000 or more there is need of a man or a woman who shall give full time to thinking, planning and working for the best possible use of the leisure hours of men, women and children.
2. That community leisure time programs should continue throughout the entire twelve months of the year.
3. That it is the responsibility of the entire community to maintain recreation opportunity for all the citizens and that there ought, therefore, to be, as early as possible, support of the recreation program through public taxation under some department of the local government.
4. That there should be in every state a home rule bill which will permit the people of any city or town to make provision under their local government for the administration of their community recreation.
5. That there is need in every community, even though the municipal recreation administrative body be most effective, for private organization of citizens in their neighborhoods to make the fullest use of the facilities provided, to make sure that what is being done is meeting the deeper needs of the people of the neighborhood.
6. That the emphasis ought to be not only on maintaining certain activities on playgrounds and in recreation centers but also and definitely on the training of the entire people in leisure time activities, so that within the home, in the church and throughout all natural, human relationships there shall be the best opportunity for wholesome good times.
7. That the purpose in training children and young people in the right use of leisure ought not to be merely to fill up the idle hours but also to create an active, energetic, happy citizenship.
8. That even though the beginning of a city or town recreation program be children's playgrounds, other features ought to be added progressively from year to year until music, dramatic activities and discussion of public questions, training for more intellectual uses of spare time, and other valuable activities have been included, so that all ages and all kinds of people may find vital interest.
9. That every boy and every girl in America ought to be trained to know well a certain limited number of games for use outdoors and indoors, so that there will never be occasion for any boy or girl to say that he cannot think of anything to do.
10. That most boys and girls should be taught a few simple songs, so that, if they wish, they may sing as they work or play.
11. That all employed boys and girls should have opportunity in their free hours to enjoy companionship and wholesome social life.
12. That through the community recreation program every boy and girl should come to appreciate the beautiful in life.
13. That adults, through music, drama, games, athletics, social activities, community and special day celebrations, should find in their common interests the opportunity for a common community service.
14. That every new school built ought to have a certain minimum amount of space around it provided for the play of the children.
15. That nearly every new school building ought to have an auditorium preferably on the ground floor and should be so constructed that it is suited for community uses.
16. That if a suitable meeting place for community groups is not available in the schools or elsewhere, a community building should be provided through community effort.
17. That each child under ten years of age living in a city or town should be given an opportunity to play upon a public playground without going more than one-quarter mile from home.
18. That every community should provide space in sufficient area for the boys of the community to play baseball and football.
19. That every community should provide opportunity for the boys and girls to swim in summer and, as far as possible, to skate and coast in winter.
20. That every boy and every girl ought to have opportunity, either on his own home grounds or on land provided by the municipality, to have a small garden where he may watch the growth of plants, springing up from seeds which he has planted.
21. That in new real estate developments of five acres or more, not less than one-tenth of the space should be set aside to be used for play just as part of the land is set aside for streets.

Playground and Recreation Association of America, maintaining also Community Service. 315 Fourth Avenue New York City.

Recreation and the New Psychology*

By E. C. LINDEMAN

Progress cannot come through revolution. It can only come through a working out of a social process which will give to people opportunities of participating—not merely getting people together—but of participating in some significant activity.

I hope not any considerable number of you have been frightened away from this part of this meeting because of the title I have chosen—Recreation and the New Psychology. It sounds academic, but I am not going to treat it in academic fashion. I want to discuss with you some of the new theories of behavior which have come into practical acceptance since the last time we met together in Grand Rapids in 1916. As my mind goes back to that meeting, with all of its cheerfulness and its vigor, I cannot help reminding myself of the deepening of life that has come over the world in those few short years. But I am not a pessimist. The only kind of determinism I believe in is the determinism which results from the cooperative thinking of human minds. I do not believe in economic determinism. I ought to say that I agree with most of the facts—practically all of them—contained in *The Iron Man*,† but that I do disagree with some of the conclusions stated in the book. The automatic machine was a part of my life for ten years when I was growing up in the steel industry and saw step by step, process after process being removed from my control by the machine—yes, but the difficulty with the modern industrial organization is not causal in the automatic machine. It is in the non-intellectual control of it by people who do not know how to deal with human beings. I believe that this great gigantic machine which seems about to consume us can be controlled consciously and effectively by the human mind.

Of all the people in the modern world who

*Address given at the Recreation Congress, October 10, 1922. The manuscript with some further elaboration will later be published as a monograph.

Mr. Lindeman followed Mr. Arthur Pound on the program. Mr. Pound's address was published in *The Playground*, for January.

†In the opinion of the editors, this paper contributes most in its emphasis upon using the instincts as a starting point, not an end, in education. Many instinctive trends and desires of children need modification and re-direction. It is the business of supervision in play so to modify and re-direct these tendencies as to utilize their driving power in ways useful rather than antagonistic to society.

need a philosophy of life the people who are active in social work need it most. I am constantly impressed with the fact that social organizations in their outlook and philosophy of life are thoroughly dominated by modern social science. I have been saying this for the last three years to audiences made up of social workers—what you need now is not more social machinery—you have it aplenty—for making and organizing happiness in the modern world, but you need a technique, a spiritual force which will run the machinery that you have. So I make no apologies when I appear before an audience of this kind with a subject dealing as this will, directly and constructively, with the problem of modern philosophy. The conception of pragmatism was impossible until we had a new psychology, and the modern philosophy now emerging out of pragmatism is already making itself felt in programs of social work because we do have a new psychology. I want to talk about it tonight because the most important thing we need to know about any man is his philosophy. The old idea was that we could go away by ourselves and choose our ideals, and then come back to make them work. The opposite is nearer the truth. We work, and ideals emerge. That itself is the gist of what I call the new psychology, not new in time, but new qualitatively. We do not choose our ideals. Ideals result from activities. We rationalize activities into ideals. That is why they are so important. It is the cumulative activities of modern life which are producing a new psychology, hence a new philosophy, hence a new set of ideals, toward which we are now tending. It means also that we shall gain some ideas which I regard as most important in relation to the problems of recreation.

THE PLAY PROGRAM MUST POINT FORWARD

First of all, I choose to discuss this principle: if the modern psychology is correct, one of its first gains, in my opinion, is that it teaches us that we are no longer slaves to our instincts. We have been passing through, in the last two decades, a period of social work particularly as related to children, which has been based upon a theory of instincts which is not sound, and

it now seems to me that whenever we hear a person describe human behavior in terms of instincts he is attempting to describe a process backwards. By the old philosophy you used to base your play programs upon a theory that is destined to produce a non-intellectual and non-progressive society. In other words, the cultivation of instincts turns activity and thought backwards. It is only when we ignore our so-called instincts that life moves forward. If there is any such thing as instinct, which I doubt very much—at least in the old sense of the term—the accentuation of it in human life is retrogressive. Your play programs of the future must harmonize themselves with progressive movements, or else the whole play program will come to be a concomitant of the policy of those who preach *laissez faire* in all walks of life and try to stem the tide of human progress. Play must forever remain art and not science, and yet because I have been preaching that doctrine and have insisted upon the artistic and the cultural phases of play I think it is rather appropriate for me to state to you who are specialists in play that I believe science and art are not totally separate ways of looking at life. The methods of art and the methods of science may differ, but fundamentally the methods of both come together within the purview of science. Any organization for children which today emphasizes the activities that are no longer essential for survival today is using a social process which leads backward and not forward. In other words, if there is not something more educative in the content of recreation programs than was necessary for the survival of prehistoric ancestors, then you are not going to fit recreation into the modern social process where it belongs.

A SIGNIFICANT ACTIVITY ESSENTIAL

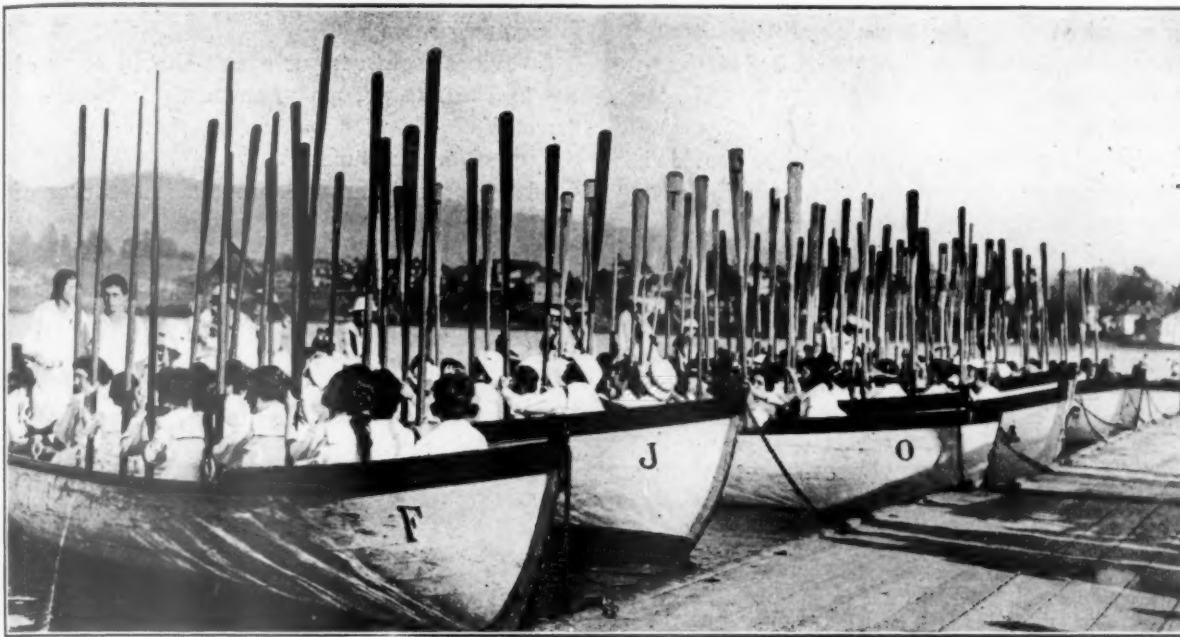
My next principle is that we now know that thought is not a separate entity, but that thought and feeling, and will and purpose, are all different ways of looking at the same phenomena. They are parts of a whole, and they express themselves in human conduct very much the same

Any organization for children which today emphasizes the activities that are no longer essential for survival today is using a social process which leads backward and not forward. In other words, if there is not something more educative in the content of recreation programs than was necessary for the survival of prehistoric ancestors, then you are not going to fit recreation into the modern social process where it belongs.

as the physiological process. In other words, the time has come in psychology when we can look upon thought in a different sense than we did one or two decades ago. The time has come when all phases of human activity can be intellectualized. I can even go further with you, and say that from now on one of the chief by-products of recreation is going to be, if we understand our work, a new mental release. You all recognize now how futile it is to talk of progress in terms of things, and yet we have been trying to do just that. I am going to hazard a definition of progress, which is really a term defying definition. Progress to me means anything which creates better human relations through mental release. That is both radical and conservative. It is radical in the sense that it implies the upsetting of old ways, of constantly changing the character of human behavior, but it is tremendously conservative in that this definition of progress can not come through revolution. It can come only through a working out of a social process which will give to people opportunities of participating—not merely getting people together

—but of participating in some significant activity. The community center movement does not mean merely getting people together. Many conditions force us together. In rural communities for eight or ten years we talked about the defects of isolation, but now we are beginning to see that country people are coming to be capable of social intercourse to almost the same extent as are city people through the increase of the means of communication and transportation. It is not a question, then, of getting people together, but a question of getting them together in significant activity. Merely getting people together is not the function of social organizations. Their purpose is to get people together for the purpose of participating in significant activity. Play is significant activity and is going to be increasingly so for increasingly large numbers of people throughout the whole world.

In recreation there will be more opportunity for intelligent functioning than within the process
(Continued on page 246)



Rowing Crew on Lake Merritt under the supervision of the Recreation Department, Oakland, Cal.

The Administration of Play and Recreation Activities in a City*

By

JAY B. NASH, Superintendent of Recreation,
Oakland, California

Who shall administer the play and recreation activities of a city? No one really cares just so they *are administered*. It is possible that some phases of recreation may be administered by the Parks Department. There is, however, considerable division among Park people themselves as to whether a successful Playground and a successful Park can be administered together. It is not at all possible that any Park Department can satisfy the first axiom, namely—"A playground within easy reach of every child." Parks are usually not so located. It is almost too much to expect a Park Department with its many problems of gardening and boulevard building, to be equally interested in many problems of children's activities. The Park men are just as much interested in children as Playground men, but planning a beautiful park and conducting play activities are two vastly different problems.

It is possible that the children's playgrounds may be administered by the school and I think

sometime they will be, but here again there are complicating factors. The schools are pressed for money to keep a roof over the heads of the children. They are closed Saturdays, Sundays, vacations and holidays. It will be a long time before public sentiment will permit School Boards to conduct summer camps, and the myriad of activities required of a real Playground Department.

This well rounded Play and Recreation Department must be broad enough to render *service* to the *entire city*. It should provide the following:

1. Children's playgrounds

A playground within the reach of every child. These playgrounds should be beautiful, with parking, trees and lawn. They should be well equipped, with slides, swings, sand boxes, apparatus and room for free play. They should be well supervised and guided, as parents have a reasonable right to expect the best environment to surround their children when at the playground. The children on these grounds should have organized games, city wide play days, track meets, May Days, picnics, hikes and similar activities.

2. Athletic and social centers for adolescent boys and girls

These centers should offer for the boys opportunities for big games, baseball, basketball, football, track and tennis; and for the girls, opportunities for hockey, volleyball, tennis. These centers should offer evening opportunities for social

* Address given at Recreation Congress, Atlantic City, N. J., October 9-12, 1922.

dances and parties. Also evening athletic opportunities for indoor baseball, basketball, boxing, wrestling.

3. Facilities for family groups

Facilities for family groups should be provided including opportunities for picnics, camping and hiking, tennis, and golf, with such games as they will enjoy.

Outlined from the standpoint of activities the Play and Recreation Department should cover:

1. Activities for little tots

Sand boxes, slides, and similar equipment should be available to every child.

7. Costume room

Costumes from various events should be cared for and lent to groups to encourage educational dramatics.

8. Educational Dramatics

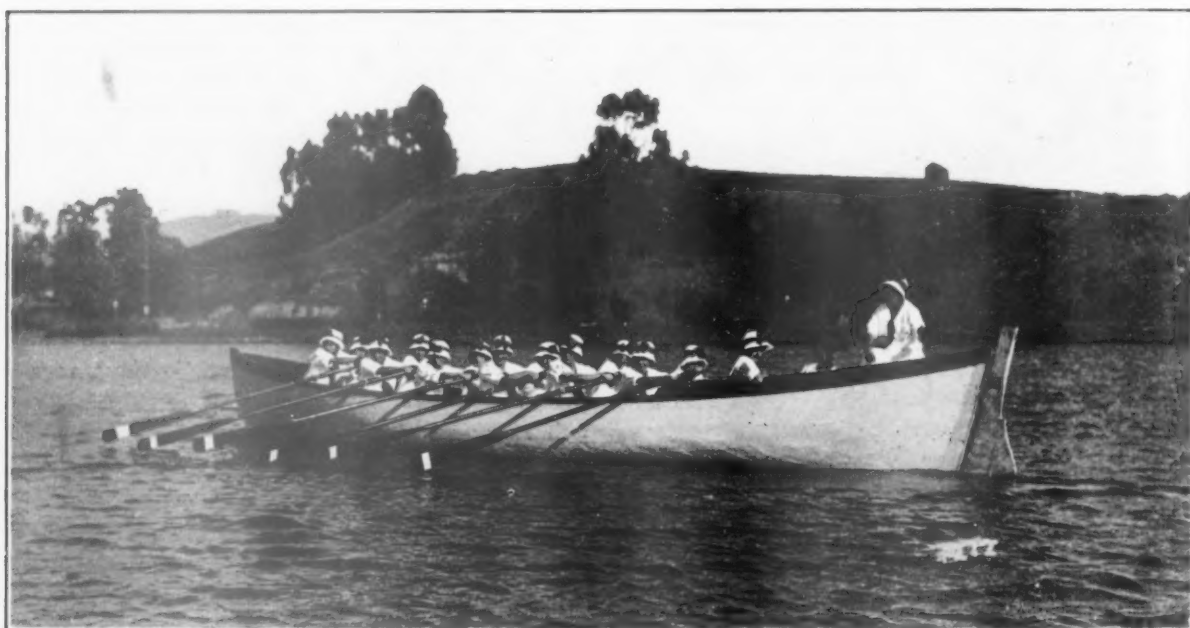
Plays for children will prove a rich source of education.

9. May days

City Wide and community May Days should be organized.

10. Tennis

Opportunities should be afforded not only for children of the community to play tennis, but to



Oakland Women's Rowing Club under the auspices of the Oakland, Cal., Recreation Department

2. Athletic games

Track meets and leagues for boys; play days and leagues for girls, should be organized.

3. Picnic facilities

Facilities for lodges, schools, Sunday schools, factories, industrial plants, should be provided, and said organizations encouraged to organize outdoor events.

4. Women's Outdoor Clubs

Women from the homes or groups from the industrial plants should be encouraged to play.

5. Pageantry

Opportunities should be given for a number of citywide yearly pageants where various organizations would have opportunities to participate.

6. Storytelling

For small children.

learn tennis.

11. Golf

Opportunities should be provided for municipal golf.

12. Recreation in industries

All factories, shops, banks and stores should be encouraged to organize wholesome play activities.

13. Evening social centers

Opportunities should be provided in the evening for dances, parties, and games.

14. Evening Athletic centers

Athletic activities should be organized.

15. In-town camps

Opportunities should be provided for groups of children or families to go out to spend the night in camping.

(Continued on page 243)

With a Finance Worker

V. R. MANNING

To those of us whose task it is to seek the support needed for our national movement any quickened interest on the part of the public comes with great joy. All of us have experienced in days now forgotten the difficulties of interviews refused, prospects who failed to offer us a chair, bank presidents who were eager to call their uniformed porter to assist us to the street.

To one who had survived all these delightful sensations, the welcome received on a recent trip to several cities comes with much portent. How seldom has it been our lot to have the president of a great national manufacturing concern decline to appeal to other citizens but in refusing to say, "I believe in such a movement and want to give a hundred dollars."

This heartening experience and others equally cheering during the last three months make me feel that my experience might be of interest to those in our movement whose whole concern has been with the program; and if my suggestion at the close as to how everyone may help meets with little favor let them attribute it to over-zeal, not to a desire to shift the burden.

A Little Leaven

The cities recently visited were widely scattered—two in New England, two in New Jersey, three in the middle-west and two in the south.

In a large manufacturing center the president of the Manufacturers' Association was asked to assist us in the raising of funds. Though our movement was new to him, he talked of how he secured his own recreation—of how his boy at prep school benefited from his athletics and interpreting our work in personal terms was convinced he wanted to help.

In another New England city the president of a college, though he was ill and inclined to grant only five minutes discussed the philosophy of play and recreation for an hour—scanned our list of loyal helpers in all parts of the country and ended by consenting to be our spokesman in two cities.

The ex-Judge of a Juvenile Court in a mid-western city was approached. He declined to help with any national movement. Reminded of the fact that we knew his reputation of having

made good citizens out of many boys headed for the reformatory—that our efforts were similar—that childhood was childhood wherever found, he saw the significance and consented to help. Shortly after we learned that he was working with a local group to secure an adequate year-round recreation system.

In a conservative German community the mayor became our backer owing to the fact that the principal of the local high school knew of our association. He had put over a winter sports program through the example of Brattleboro, Vermont. All winter he had been in touch with the Chairman of Brattleboro Community Service.

The Superintendent of Schools in a third city welcomed our worker by saying, "Yes, I want to help you find the best possible local spokesman. Here on my desk is information from the Association. I am trying to work out a playground system and I have asked for the Playground Association's help."

In Georgia the president of a college was ready to back us but feared he was too busy. His secretary saved the day by urging him to accept. When questioned as to her interest and knowledge she revealed that she had been the leader of a local school playground all one summer and added that it was leadership—not apparatus or equipment that counted most.

Already Convinced

In another southern city a call was made on the superintendent of schools. After being told our mission—support for the national organization, he listened for a few minutes to a summary of our work. Then he said, "Come and have a look at something we have." From the window of a second floor room we saw a splendid layout—tennis—volley ball—indoor baseball courts—a baseball diamond—apparatus for the younger children. All were laid out on three levels or terraces. A graduate of a physical training school was in charge, training the teachers as game leaders. Forty minutes in the morning, the same in the afternoon, was given every child for organized play. All this local result had come about because of the efforts of this wide-awake superintendent through visits to other cities and

correspondence with our organization. No need was there to convince him of the reason for a national movement.

In New Jersey there is a town of over 10,000 with a large working population without one playground. It has been most backward in local movements. How could we expect any one to sponsor a national effort? Yet a city commissioner was found who wanted to ask his fellow citizens to become members of the Playground Association.

With a great depth of feeling he related that his son had been lost in the war but he was proud of the fact that when he enlisted he was physically perfect. In memory of him he wanted to do everything possible for the physical up-building of others in the city with few or no privileges for outdoor recreation such as his son had had at their country home with his father as his companion. Somehow in giving him this opportunity I felt that I was doing double duty—translating his sorrow into deeds and serving the cause I represented.

To Help Some Child, Somewhere

So everywhere it seemed that good citizens have been thinking and working for the results we are striving to attain and welcomed the opportunity to help the citizens of tomorrow. As one physician put it "Try Mr..... first. He is more prominent. If he refuses I'll do it. If it doesn't help the children of my town because the citizens aren't ready for your field worker, it will help some child somewhere and children are children wherever found."

And now for the moral of the story—You local recreation superintendents, you playground directors, supervisors, leaders—you workers of the national organization—all of you are daily meeting persons able and willing to give to the support of the Playground Association. Whenever such persons come to mind, will you write to the Association giving information about them?

If the work is good for your city it is good for the thousand or more cities of 10,000 population and upwards. Beyond that, we want to reach in time the many communities of from 5,000 to 10,000 population. Only as financial support comes can the movement grow. Are you going to help in that growth?

Notes from the West Chicago Park System

The report of the West Chicago Park Commissioners, recently issued, has the following statement to make regarding Kitten Ball.

"During the last two or three years, attempts to popularize Kitten Ball to be played on week days during the twilight hours by the working boys met with little success. This year, however, nearly every playground had a Twilight League, consisting of from four to twenty teams. They played between 6:30 and 9 p. m., the entire summer, in accordance with a definite organized schedule. This presented a local interest and hence a local audience, numbering as many as 3,000 people gathered in the evening to see these games. Prizes to winners were donated by public-spirited citizens of the neighborhood.

In speaking of the point system employed in connection with the athletic tests, Mr. Smergalski, Superintendent of Recreation Centers, says, "Three definite factors govern all competition, namely, Ability, General Conduct or Sportmanship, and Reliability. In the past, only Ability counted. Today, the athlete to win must display good conduct and must be reliable in attendance. Athletics under such a plan take on an educational aspect. The influence for good is unquestioned, for today our athletics are free from boisterous conduct or the use of improper language on the part of the participants, two general attending difficulties experienced in the past. Some individuals and teams who have won in competition on the basis of the score have found that they lost on the basis of points, because of having points deducted for acts showing lack of sportsmanship or unreliability. This experience was a severe blow to some, but the parks involved came back in the following tournament with the motto. 'Clean Sport, Boys, and We Win.'"



For the Colored Citizens of New Haven

By
BLANCHE WRIGHT

New Haven, Connecticut, is a city of 162,519 population comprising 46 nationalities. Of this number there are nearly 8,000 belonging to the group generally known as colored Americans. These 8,000 of New Haven's citizens live largely in a very congested district known as the Dixwell Avenue district, and aside from what the colored churches have attempted with their most limited equipment absolutely no provision has been made for the betterment of this most important group. Although the Community Service has maintained a special worker among the colored people for the past two years, a large part of the program of recreational activities that might have been carried through has not been possible because of the lack of a suitable place and adequate equipment.

This condition is no longer to exist. A forward looking group of public spirited citizens of New Haven in a recent drive raised \$43,000 to be used in erecting a modern community house with all facilities for social service and recreational activities.

Here at last the colored young people of New Haven, and the older ones, too, are to have the opportunity which has long been given to other groups in the city through the Young Men's Christian Association, Young Women's Christian Association, boys' and girls' club houses and neighborhood houses, for self expression and articulation;

the opportunity for enjoyment and development in music, drama, athletics and other forms of art and play. There is to be a large and well appointed gymnasium with a stage which can be used as an auditorium where groups may gather for all types of mass activities, public speaking and forums. It is planned to lay special stress upon the development of dramatics—a field in which colored people have not up to the present time participated in large measure but for which they have a natural aptitude and great possibilities for development. There are also

to be pool tables, bowling alleys, a shooting gallery, a library with a huge fireplace, club rooms for men and boys, club rooms for girls and women with all the necessary accessories of kitchens and shower baths. Here will be found adequate meeting space for troops of Girl Scouts, Camp Fire Girls, Boy Scouts and various literary and social



Children playing games in a colored community center



There are always applicants for a game of baseball



Covington, Ky. The colored folks of the community volunteered their services in helping to clear a playground

clubs that now exist in the community as independent units, and opportunity will be afforded for classes in dressmaking, cooking, personal hygiene and many other things in which the girls and their mothers are interested. A playground for the smaller children will be found at the rear of the building.

In addition, very important social service work that is now being carried on in the form of "well baby" conferences, classes in nutrition and prenatal clinics, under the direction of the Visiting Nurse Association, in space provided in the chapel of Dixwell Avenue Church, will be transferred here.

Some idea of the appeal that this project made to all the citizens of New Haven may be gained from glancing down the list of contributors in the campaign. There may be found the name of a number of the officials and faculty of Yale University, while not far down the list is to be found the name of an Irish laborer who in advance of the time appointed for the campaign came to the chairman of the committee proffering a contribution of \$20. He would not, he said, be

in town at the time of the campaign and he wanted his contribution counted among the first. Not to be overlooked is the pledge of \$10 of a young colored boy in high school, who expects to earn the money by working after school. Even a small religious group without solicitation sent in its mite to help "so splendid a Christian work." And so it was from all groups and conditions and races of people the fund for this project poured in.

Almost unlike any similar institution in the city this project for the uplifting of New Haven's colored citizenry was really community wide in the sympathy that it enlisted. Although the movement had its inception nearly ten years ago in the New Haven Congregational Union and finally took definite form through the efforts of the Congegational Club, when the organization was finally completed it included men and women of all faiths and creeds—Jews, Catholics, and Protestants of all denominations, of the various racial groups, civic and welfare organizations. The management of the institution will continue under the direction of such a representative board.



Members of the Townsend Basketball League of Richmond, Ind., for the season 1922-1923

The Modern Negro's Contribution to the Musical Art

Everyone knows that Negroes have given to America much of her most typical and beautiful folk music through the spirituals and plantation songs that have grown out of the life of the race. But what musical art owes to the modern Negro composer is not so generally recognized. There is today a wealth of music, both sacred and secular, which has come from the pens of Negro composers.

Some of it is based upon the spirituals, and some of it is not racial in character. Such Negro composers as Harry T. Burleigh, S. Coleridge-Taylor, Will Marion Cook, R. Nathaniel Dett, Carl R. Diton, J. Ro-

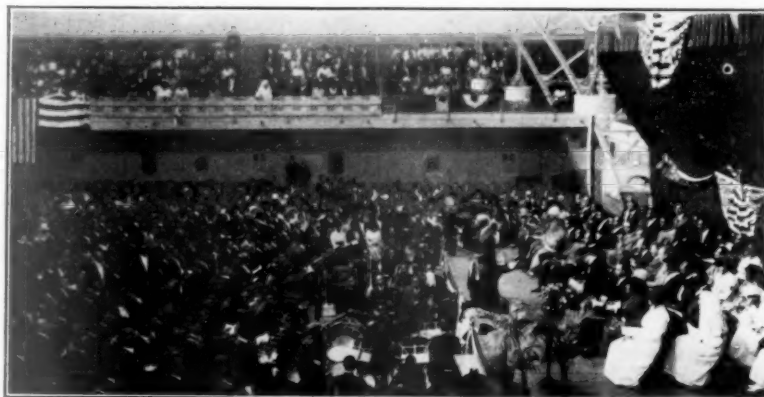
samond Johnson and Clarence Cameron White have, during the past fifteen years, written songs of rare melody and originality, songs that will live.

Of late there has been a steady increase in the appreciation of musical compositions by Negroes both among white and colored groups. Church choirs have given over services to sacred compositions by Negro composers. Many women's clubs have devoted time at their sessions to the performance of religious compositions by Negro composers, especially the sim-

pler choral works. Colored groups operating locally under Community Service have presented special programs of Negro music, combining the spirituals with songs by modern Negro composers. In New Haven, Connecticut, a festival of Negro music presented by a Negro community chorus and in Augusta, Georgia, a musical program made up largely of compositions by Negroes, brought fresh musical knowledge and appreciation.

The Bureau of Community Music of Community Service, 315 Fourth Avenue, New York City,

is endeavoring to foster this growing interest and to acquaint more music groups, both white and colored, with the possibilities offered by compositions by modern Negro composers. A bulletin, *Music Composed by Negroes*, has been



Community singing for colored folks

prepared by this Bureau and is sent out at the nominal charge of ten cents. It lists the compositions of seven foremost Negro composers, telling for what combinations of voices and instruments they are arranged and where they may be secured. Examples of well-balanced programs of Negro music which already have been presented are given. To help groups desiring to take up the study and performance of Negro spirituals the bulletin mentions the best existing collections of this type of music.

Mary Kelly, aged twelve years, is an enthusiastic supporter of the recreation movement. She lives in Stamford, Connecticut, and recently on her own initiative wrote to the mayor of that city asking for more playground space. During Play Week Mary wrote the following poem:

PLAY

If it's hop scotch, or jump rope, or marbles or ball
In winter or summer, or springtime or fall,
Exercise and healthiness go hand in hand,
No matter in what kind of country or land.

In autumn it's football; in summer just swim;
Whether newsboy or grocery lad, keep in good trim!

When school hours are over and homeward you go
Stay out in the fresh air—there's green grass to mow.

Don't sit in the house with your eyes on a book—
You'll grow thin and pale with an unhealthy look.
If you take my advice you'll always be strong,
And your life as a citizen useful and long.

Neighborhood Councils in Kenosha, Wisconsin

"Two features contributed definitely to the success of our winter neighborhood work," writes George E. Bickford, Director of the Department of Recreation at Kenosha, "first, the organization of neighborhood councils; and second, the *organized closing* of activities."

The councils were organized during February. Prior to this date, council members as individuals had participated in an operating program and were familiar with the activities. After organization plans and programs had been suggested, each council developed its work along the lines which it thought advisable. Two months were given the councils in which to make a brief study of neighborhood conditions and formulate their programs.

The councils are elected for a year and they have gone on record as adopting this policy and purpose—that meetings are to be held once a month throughout the summer for the purpose of creating a capable committee for preparing for next season's work and of interesting uninterested people in some specific activity. Indirectly, they will educate new people who will be able to serve intelligently on the council when the term of the present council expires.

For the organized closing of the past season, center and inter-center "get togethers" were held in order that all might become acquainted and some idea might be secured from the people who participated in the activities of the value they set upon the season's program. The Athletic League was entertained by the Civic and Business organizations. The Retailers' Association banqueted the Industrial Indoor Baseball teams; the Kiwanis Club acted as host to the Junior Baseball League, and the Rotary Club gave a dinner for the teams of the church league and commercial basket ball league, which are made up of thirty-four teams. At these banquets, championship trophies were presented and speeches on the civic and citizenship value of the activities were given. The activities were terminated on March 31, before warm weather could decrease the attendance. Each leader has secured the name and address of every member of the council and those participating in activities, and postcards will be sent to all before the opening of the next season.

Dogs Are "Real Folks" in Minneapolis

Minneapolis has a unique organization known as the Municipal Junior Dog Derby Club, promoted by the Board of Park Commissioners in cooperation with the *Minneapolis Tribune*. The purpose of the club, as set forth in the constitution, is to promote better comradeship between boys and their pet dogs and to conduct dog derbies and shows.

Lest anyone think the derby is not a serious affair, here is a list of the officials who preside:

1 Referee	25 Police
1 Starter	100 Boy Scouts
1 Clerk	1 Representative of the
6 Finish Judges	Animal Rescue League
3 Timers	with Ambulance
1 Announcer	1 Doctor

The equipment as well as the officials comes in for a full share of consideration. It consists of:

30 Badges	First Aid Kit
Numbers 1-125	Entries on Card Board
500 Safety Pins	Winners' Sheet
6 "Official Car" Signs	Stop Watches
2 Megaphones	Rules and Regulations

There are prizes, too—merchandise for winners of the first, second and third places in each race, a loving cup for the winner of the special exhibition team race, and a special bronze button for everyone taking part.

No contestant can be more than sixteen years of age except in the special exhibition team race, in which contestants of any age may compete. No contestant may ride if he weighs more than his dog, and all are required to give the best possible care to their dogs.

The classes and order of events are as follows:

Class A.—Tandems, not more than three dogs

Class B.—Bull Dogs

Class C.—Huskies, Shepherds, Collies, and all other large dogs

Class D.—Terriers and all other small dogs

Class E.—Special exhibition team race—six or more dogs

A definite course is outlined and the length of races prescribed.

Play in Correctional Institutions

Correctional institutions of all kinds are coming to recognize the value of recreation as a constructive and reconstructing force.

In the April issue of *THE PLAYGROUND*, there appeared the reports of the meeting held on Play in Institutions in connection with the Recreation Congress at Atlantic City. Letters are constantly reaching the Association from institutions, telling of the emphasis they are laying on recreation activities and asking for suggestions for their program.

The Training School for Girls at Samarcand, North Carolina, reports a strong recreation program maintained on the basis that it will help the students "physically, mentally and morally." "This year," writes the Superintendent, "with two hundred and eighty girls, we are planning to have three physical directors. We go on hikes of from five or six miles to twelve or fifteen miles. We have all-night camping trips, leaving in the morning and returning about seven the next evening. The girls make their beds of fine straw covered with blankets. They cook their bacon on the end of a stick, bake potatoes in the sand, and carry pork and beans. We have moonlight swimming parties in our lake, marshmallow roasts on the shore and, in cooler weather, weiner roasts. The girls have been taught how to establish a camp, how to keep it and in what condition to leave it.

"Impromptu programs and plays are got up by the students, in addition to the planned programs and plays. The orchestra from one of the hotels at a town five miles distant came yesterday afternoon and played for the girls to dance. We teach folk and aesthetic dancing and vocal and instrumental music.

"For two months this summer we have had a special teacher, a young college girl, who teaches the little girls from six to twelve years of age how to play together, at the same time giving them games that will teach them to think and to observe things. She also goes with them for their swimming and diving lessons."

From the Ohio State Reformatory for Women comes the following testimony: "Every day that the weather permits, baseball games are held from twelve to one o'clock. All girls not belonging to the team gather on the lawn in front of the building and watch the game. They do not hesi-

tate to give a regular baseball approval for their favorites. About twice a year, exhibition baseball games are given, at which an admittance fee to the grounds of 25 cents is charged. Last Labor Day the proceeds amounted to \$60. In this connection, I wish to state that money for recreation is earned by our girls. Out of this fund, all paraphernalia for the baseball team is purchased. To the recreation fund is added all sales of articles made by the art class.

"On the afternoons of the past three Saturdays, we have given picnics in the grove near our building. We have three corridors in the building and each corridor had its own picnic on a given Saturday afternoon. Games of various kinds were held, after which supper was served in regular picnic fashion.

"Occasionally our girls give an entertainment in the recreation room. These entertainments are open to the public; a small admission is charged. Just now the colored girls are planning to give a minstrel show.

"We are preparing to enlarge our recreation field, for it has been demonstrated to our satisfaction that recreation is an absolute necessity in the conduct of an institution such as ours. Recreation plays a part in our discipline and this has been noticeable during the winter months, when much of our outside work and recreation ceases.

"As to the matter of music, we try to make much of this in our institution. We have a vested choir of thirty-four voices which has quite a reputation in this part of the State and which has been in demand for special services."

Michigan State Prison believes firmly that recreation is a vital element in rehabilitation. "We have adjacent to our large prison of 1,825 men," writes the warden, "what is known as the Annex, where we house a large number of men. We also have the Clay Pit at Onondaga where a large number of men live. There are, in addition, ten farms where men are housed.

"In the big prison on Saturday afternoons during the summer, we have ball games between teams from the prison; on Sunday afternoons, we have ball games with outside teams. We also have Sunday afternoon games at the Annex and at the Clay Pit.

"We have so heavy a population that there are more men than our ten industries can care for and who are, therefore, compelled to be

(Concluded on page 244)

More about Health Activities

In the January issue of *THE PLAYGROUND*, Mr. Thaddeus Slesynski, Director of Holstein Park, Chicago, told of the experiment in health work conducted at the Holstein Park Recreation Center. A recent report from Mr. Slesynski indicates encouraging progress in the experiment.

With the opening of the indoor gymnasium in October, the boys and girls were weighed and measured. The instructor in the women's gymnasium has encouraged the girls to accept the offer of a physical examination by giving credit for this, as well as for the following out of the recommendations of the physician and the attainment of normal weight. Only a small percentage of the girls have accompanied the nurse to the physician, but many of them have consulted with her regularly and have earned credit for the improvement they have made in their physical condition. Those attaining the required number of points at the end of the season are awarded the letter "H."

The health activities have not been carried on at the expense of other work, for the health work has been coordinated with dramatics, with cooking and with handicraft activities. The children assisted in making a Little Puppet Theater and dressing the dolls, who represented characters in several health playlets. They have also made health posters and taken part in health plays. The natural interest of the parents in the health of their children has brought some of them to the Center for the first time. The total attendance in the women's gymnasium classes has increased more than twelve thousand for the twelve months ending March 1, 1923, showing that health supervision has not deterred any of the girls from attendance at the gymnasium classes. The classes over which health supervision has been greatest are the ones which are too large to be handled well. This condition warrants the plan of selecting girls to be admitted to these classes, placing the remainder in several special classes, the members of which have the privilege of qualifying for the regular classes after they attain a higher physical and health standard.

It is perfectly legitimate, Mr. Slesynski points out, for a program of this sort to be carried on at recreation centers as they are in other institutions where a high standard of work is sought.

Physical examinations by instructors trained to perform the simple tests with reference of applicants to a physician if the findings warrant such advice, the keeping of records of such examinations with subsequent observation and occasional talks on personal hygiene—all these are considered by most authorities as being essential to any physical education program.

The health work at Holstein Park is being carried on with the cooperation of The Chicago Tuberculosis Institute, The Elizabeth McCormick Memorial Fund, The Municipal Dispensary, The Michael Reese Tonsil and Adenoid Clinic, two neighborhood physicians—Dr. S. Musial and Dr. M. Oznanski—and an instructor in Physical Education, Mr. V. Boobjerg.

■An Idea that Proved Contagious

An outgrowth of a Recreation Institute at Salem, Ohio, is a Recreation Club of seventy-five members, paying dues of one dollar each. Ten meetings of this Club have already been held, at which the attendance has ranged from fifty to a hundred and twenty-five.

"The best part of the story," writes the local executive of the Community Service Association, Ray F. Carter, "is that this movement has rather thoroughly permeated the organizations of the city. To our knowledge the following groups have enjoyed play evenings, some of them several times: The Masonic Lodge, Odd Fellows, Eastern Star, West Side Community Club, Veterans of Foreign Wars, American Legion, Legion Auxiliary, Methodist, Christian and Presbyterian Churches, and the Millvale School. I suppose twenty more private parties have had game evenings. The public school teachers have used the games largely. You will see by this that the idea has caught. The closing meeting of the Club itself was a charming and enjoyable affair.

"Another good feature is the number and quality of the leaders developed. We have six who are far above the average and ten others who are very capable. These have all taken their turn at the Club and have been generous in helping with other groups.

"We are going on the principle of having each activity self-directed and financed and the Club has demonstrated that a group of average Americans are quite capable of carrying on a new enterprise and making it a real contribution to the life of the community."

Parks and Playgrounds

By

ARTHUR LELAND, Recreation Consultant, Newport, Rhode Island

As to the question of the duty of the city to take care of all the recreation for the family, the family is pretty well shot to pieces in these days, with industry and education taken almost entirely away from the home into the school. Now we are in danger of taking all of the recreation away. I want to make a plea for the home back-yard playground. It is one of the most important things which we should develop.

We can plot our playgrounds for small children every quarter of a mile, but most of the mothers will not let them go there. Theoretically, she wants "little Johnnie" and "little Mary" playing around in sight, but not under foot. Actually, however, most mothers do not know much of the time where "little Johnnie" and "little Mary" are; though they should know, and for this reason there should be back-yard playgrounds in the center of blocks either public or private wherever there are children, whether in the slums or in the best residential districts.

WHAT ABOUT PLAY FOR THE FAMILY?

Another thing which disturbs me as a playground man is the dividing up of play which ought to be a family institution; the placing of a little children's public playground here, big children's playground half a mile away, some other kind of a playground somewhere else. This may have to be done but is bad for the family also. Wherever possible we should have all ages playing together somewhere near each other, so that family control and ties may be maintained and the family take its recreation together. In the old days our New England ancestors weren't as bad as the present Blue Law agitation would make them out to be, and New England consciences might have made them had not conditions of pioneer life prevented. Next to God they worshipped work, but with thirteen or fourteen children to keep at work, Mother and Father had a life-sized job; Father tilling the farm and Mother tilling the house, with what assistance they could secure

from the children. The youngsters had their duties and were not over-worked because it was more work to work them than their work was worth. The family was a machine not for efficient production but for education. A lot of compliments have been handed "The Little Red School House" by educators, which belong to the home; both were educational institutions and "The Little Red School House" was also a community center where parents and children took their recreation together as they took their work together at home. Now they do not take anything together unless they catch diphtheria or the "flu." The children or child goes to school, comes home for meals, sometimes, whereupon, he "beats it off" again, seeking playmates. Mother and Father and everybody is doing it. If you want to find the family under the same roof come at five o'clock in the morning. Recreation can and should help to keep the family together. There is a wonderful little family recreation ground in St. Paul, Minnesota—Harriet Island, a little park dredged up in the middle of the Mississippi River. Here fathers and mothers and children all gather together for recreation. Of course, the fact that St. Paul is largely German in ancestry may account for this.

SOMETIMES ECONOMY IS EXPENSIVE

The idea of hunting around for cheap ground for recreation tracts does not appeal to me. Competition between public recreation and commercial recreation is so great that we must have recreation facilities within easy reach of the people or they will not use them; playgrounds and recreation parks especially must be where the residences are, since people and children live in residences; we want them living on all sides of the recreation park. The relation between the two seems obvious. The thicker the population the more expensive the land. We have a horrible example of mislocation in Newport where somebody had some land to sell. One playground was located at the extreme end of the city, part of the plot being in Middletown, a farming community; and one at the other end of the city down near the Ocean Drive where the millionaires live and there are no children. My predecessor, an incorrigible optimist, tried to operate these for playgrounds with disastrous results to the recreation system. When I came to the city I recommended that they be used for

* Address given at City Planning Conference in discussion of Professor Hubbard's paper, extracts from which have been previously published in *THE PLAYGROUND*.

ball playing only and for pasturing cows; we get the grass cut that way.

A TINY PLAYGROUND THAT WORKS OVERTIME

Professor Hubbard sets the minimum size of a playground as four acres. We have one in Newport in an ideal location in the very heart of the city on a tract of land 2.4 acres owned by the New Haven Railroad, directly opposite the station, where little children, middle sized children, large children, boys and girls, young women, young men, and old men all assemble for recreation. The greatest width of the field is 250 feet; it is only 210 feet from home plate to right field fence. If left field fence were as near, the playing area would be less than 1.2 acres. The extreme width of the field is 400 feet. Home plate is within 40 feet of the street where automobiles are parked. The railroad station where passenger trains are made up is just the other side of this street with consequent congestion of traffic. Baseball playing is made possible here by a series of hood backstops and screens. Occasionally a high infield fly hits the hood. The players kick of course but the umpire settles it. That is what he is there for. We have bleachers with a seating capacity of 1000 and an average attendance daily of 1600, both of which we intend to increase. Besides the regulation diamond there is a 2/3 size diamond. There is a combined football and soccer field with combination goals designed to save a great deal of space and trouble. There are swings, see-saws, giant strides, sand boxes for the children; a hand ball court, a barn yard golf course (horse shoe court), a lawn, a hedge, shrubbery and trees.

It is easy enough to maintain a beautiful park where no one goes, but the job of preserving horticultural material on a playground where from one to two thousand people daily assemble is another and very different task. The children themselves are quite a problem. We had the children plant the hedge, shrubbery, and some of the trees. This was a foxy scheme and settled that problem, and so far nothing planted by the children has been seriously injured.

This is a real baseball field, one of the best; and no better games are played in this part of the country. There are eight teams in one league with over 200 players. The hat is passed; the average contribution per individual being 2½¢ per game. From the proceeds all ex-

penses of operating the games are paid and 10% of the cost of improving the grounds will be paid back this year. During the three years that this field has been used there has not been an accident from batted balls; nevertheless, we have a Public Liability Insurance Policy as a safeguard. We hope to add a tennis court and to give moving pictures here at night after it is too dark to play baseball. Thus you see careful planning can greatly increase the intensive recreation use of a small piece of ground. You can make them sometimes come a long way to play; when I was in Louisville, there was a boy in one of the playgrounds who always traveled three miles each way to the playground, this was before the day of movies, however, never missing a day; there was something going on and he didn't dare to miss it.

HELP!

I came to Springfield hoping to get a little information on a knotty problem.

When is a playground a park and when is a park a playground?

When is a park not a park but a playground?

We have a so-called park in the city of Newport, which is one of the small squares of the city, and in furthering the developing and using it the Recreation Commission wishes to put some buildings there. The question arises: Is it a park or a playground? Professor Hubbard says, practically speaking, there should never be any buildings on a park. So many playgrounds are situated in bare sunbaked school yards, vacant lots and other such ugly places that the public has come to think of a playground as an ugly thing and different from a park. On the one hand we have these playgrounds and on the other hand we have the beautiful playgrounds of the South Park System in Chicago, costing millions of dollars, with their beautiful community buildings and with all playground features, and also all of the features commonly found in parks. The transition from a sunbaked schoolyard to these beautiful recreation parks is a long step. I think we need a new term, *Recreation Parks*, and that the small interior squares of the city need to be treated as such. It is a fine thing to see the playground people getting together with the landscape architects and city planners to make beautiful places where the children can play, and show the public that a playground may be beautiful.

Renascence of the Picnic

The farmers' picnic is returning to its oldtime glory.

There was a day when 25,000 gathered at Sylvan Beach for the Hop Growers' picnic, and many of them were hop growers. The Old and Original at Long Branch drew its 10,000 and the Six-Town at Davis grove nearly as many. Farmers came in buggies from miles around to make a day of it; and as many came by train where there was railroad communication. The program was not a great attraction, unless there was a speaker of national importance, but just getting together for a day's rest and conversation was enough to make it worth while.

Then came the Chautauqua and the automobile. The Chautauqua brought the farmer to the village for several days, where he got wholesome entertainment for a small sum, with Bryan occasionally added for a little more. The automobile made it easy for the city man to go picnicking with his family at his own convenience and it gave the farmer an easy exit to the movie.

The picnic with a name and a reputation dwindled in attendance, against the competition of these new forms of entertainment, but it is coming back. The Old and Original and the Six-Town picnics this week drew the old-time crowds in spite of oppressive heat. The automobile has expanded the area from which the crowd is collected, but time has little changed the character of the day. There are politicians present to speak about the state of the Union. Although their names are printed in large type on the posters, it is their presence more than their speeches that interests. There is a ball game and this is an attraction. You who have baseball served to you by professional players in carefully kept grounds do not know how much excitement can be had from teams of rival towns, playing upon an improvised diamond in an open field. You who assume that dancing in the modern manner is only restaurant diversion would be surprised to see how the country boys and girls—not to speak of the many from the city—go to it as the picnic day closes.

The picnic has come back into its own, an occasion when farmers get together to discuss crops and politics and to enjoy themselves in ways that, for all the changes wrought by passing years, do not grow obsolete.

—*Syracuse Post-Standard*

Have You a Picnic Kit

By J. R. BATCHELOR

Four years ago I felt that a Recreation Department was missing a great opportunity of being of service, when I realized that nearly every organization in St. Paul was having picnics and outings and that these outings were usually not well planned from a recreation standpoint. I thought back to the days of my own experience in going to Sunday School picnics when the good times were usually of our own make up, and I distinctly remember a group of us boys arming ourselves with several packages of cigarettes and upon reaching the picnic ground hurrying to the woods surrounding the grounds and there in our own way having the time of our lives. I therefore started out with the churches and wrote them that we would be glad to furnish the equipment and a leader, and guarantee to take care of the events of the picnic for them. They "ate it up" and the thing grew so fast that the next year the kit was in demand nearly every day and for every conceivable kind of organization.

This has kept up for four years until now practically the dates of picnics are fixed with reference to the availability of our kit! I recommend it to recreation leaders as a splendid way to teach a large group hungry for just such a service, and as an excellent opportunity to demonstrate the value of leadership in play.

PICNIC BAG SUPPLIES

To contain the supplies there should be a bag made of brown canvas about 3½ feet high with a diameter of approximately 18 inches, and with a draw string at the top. The contents of the bag are:

Two sets of indoor baseball; two 12" and two 14" outside seam baseballs; twelve picnic balls; one volley ball and net; one tug of war rope, 1½ inches or 2 inches, 25 feet long; two or more sets of horse shoes and iron pins, ¾ inch iron; twenty burlap sacks for sack races; twenty skate straps for three legged races and two basket balls.

There should also be two clothes lines to stretch for start and finish of dashes; four beetles—cotton sacks stuffed with rags or made of canvas 18 inches long and 3 inches in diameter stuffed with sea grass; one pair of boxing gloves; four blinders such as used by lodges in initiations; two dozen clothes pins; four sets of letters for

spelling races, each set a different color; a pump and lacing needle; a box of soda crackers and song sheets.

EVENTS FOR PICNIC GROUPS

We found that churches, Sunday schools, business clubs, lodges, stores, factories and other groups holding picnics greatly appreciated suggestions for events at the picnic. Accordingly the following events were worked out for use in connection with the kit.

1. 20 yard dash—Boys and girls four years and under
2. 20 yard dash—Boys under six years
20 " " —Girls " " "
3. 50 " " —Boys " eight "
50 " " —Girls " " "
4. 50 " " —Boys " ten "
50 " " —Girls " " "
5. 75 " " —Boys " twelve "
75 " " —Girls " " "
6. 100 " " —Boys " fourteen "
75 " " —Girls " " "
7. 100 " " —Boys " sixteen "
75 " " —Girls " " "
8. 100 " " —Boys over sixteen "
75 " " —Girls " " "
9. *Double Race for boys (or for girls).* Open cross hands, run half the distance, change position without letting go hands and finish.
10. *Horse and Rider.* One boy on back of another runs one half the distance. Positions are changed (rider to horse—horse to rider) and remaining distance is covered.
11. *Nursery Race.* Two girls form basket with hands, carry small child whose arms are round neck of girls—distance 50 yards.
12. *Wheelbarrow Race.* One boy stands on his hands. A second boy takes his feet and runs one half the distance. Positions are changed. (Barrow becomes pusher—pusher, barrow) and race is finished.
13. *Sack Race for Boys (or for girls).* Place sacks 20 yards from starting line. Participants run, get in sacks and run to finishing line.
14. *Ben Hur Chariot Race.* Seven men in team. Four in front row join hands as follows: 1 R to 2 R—1 L to 3 R—2 L to 4 R—3 L—4 L. This forms horses hitched. Two boys stand back holding hands with free outside hand on shoulder of horse in front. This

forms chariot. One boy with left hand on clasped hands of chariot. R hand imaginary whip. Boys race from finish line around man at starting line and back to finish line. Girls may also compete in a chariot race, and there may be a contest between the winning boys' and the winning girls' teams.

15. *Basket ball put.* Boys and girls, men and women may compete. Participants standing on line throw ball as far as possible then run out and stand on spot located by judge, where ball lands. They remain standing until someone outdistances the others.
16. *Tug o' War*
17. *Three-legged Race for Boys*
18. *Three-legged Race for Girls*
19. *Catch and Pull Tug o' War for boys and girls*
20. *Tire Races* (a) Boys roll old tire casing distance 50 yards. (b) Four teams are marked by colors. Tires are placed in pile in middle of field. Boys start, grab tire and finish, but on each tire must be a boy of each color team.
21. *Caterpillar Race.* Ten boys (or girls) are lined in a row back of each other, hand on shoulder of boy in front. Every third boy has a boy on each side with one hand on his shoulder and outside hand outstretched to make the caterpillar. They race around an object and return without breaking hold.
22. *Leap Frog Race.* Have a row of two boys, one back of the other. On word "Go" leap frog and stand until they reach finish of race.
23. *Newspaper Race.* Each participant stands on newspaper. He places another in front of him, steps on it, then picks up the first, placing it in front, and continues until the distance is run.
24. *Baseball Throw.* Same system is used as in basket ball throw.
25. *Backward Race.* Participants stand and run backwards.
26. *Back Spider Race.* Participants assume a position down on hands and feet with back toward ground. They race head first.
27. *Clothes Pin Race.* Ladies run, one hand behind back, with five clothespins in other hand. They put clothespins on line and return.
28. *Yale Lock Race.* Two boys or girls stand on starting line one with right arm through right arm of other. This makes one run front.

(Concluded on page 245)



Mothers and Daughters dinner held in one of the Milwaukee, Wis., school social centers

Milwaukee's Mother and Daughter Week

By

MRS. BENJAMIN FUELLEMAN

In 1920 the Extension Department of the Milwaukee schools, of which Miss Dorothy Enderis is director, held a Mother and Daughter party at one of the social centers. This proved such a success that the next year similar parties were held in all the centers. From this came the idea of making *Mother and Daughter Week* an annual affair and, at the suggestion of Miss Enderis, Mrs. Rosing of the Central Council of Social Agencies called together in the fall of 1921 a group of women representing every large women's organization in the city. A Mother and Daughter Committee was organized to formulate a broad program and to make the celebration city-wide.

In February, 1922, approximately forty Mother and Daughter parties were held. In 1923 there were seventy-two parties of all kinds at the centers, with a total attendance of ten thousand. At some of the festivities there were as many as five hundred Mothers and Daughters. Whether a mother came with one daughter or seven, her pride and joy was equally keen, and all were

enthusiastic over the prospect of a repetition of the week in 1924.

One of the organization features which contributed so largely to the success of the week was the Speakers' Bureau through which many of the women of the city consented to speak at parties held during the week. The responsibilities of the committee were many and varied. One of its functions was the preparation of song sheets made up in part of old songs, in part of new words set to old melodies, which were distributed to all parties held during the week. Song and game leaders and speakers were furnished, in some instances the committee supplying the entire program. Community singing was one of the outstanding features of the celebration. Men were not entirely excluded from the parties, for a number of judges and prominent men from the city were glad to accept appointments as waiters!

About ten womens' clubs affiliated with the Milwaukee County Auxiliary of Women's Clubs and had their first Mother and Daughter parties in 1923. As a result of this, at the last meeting of the Federation resolutions were adopted asking each club to include a Mother and Daughter party in its program for 1923-24. The County Federation also sent resolutions to the Wisconsin Federation of Women's Clubs, asking that at the convention to be held in October the matter be brought up in order that the groups of the state

might help Milwaukee to make the 1924 celebrations state-wide among women's clubs. February 10-16 has been selected as the official Mother and Daughter Week in 1924.

The success of Milwaukee's Mother and Daughter movement is an indication of the measure of interest which a national Mother and Daughter Week would create.

FATHERS AND SONS, TOO!

The mothers and daughters of Milwaukee have not been permitted to occupy the stage alone! Fathers and sons, too, have their annual banquet which, for a number of years, has been a feature of community life. Mr. Ford, secretary of the Fathers and Sons movement, reports that the following organizations participated in the last celebration: 8 lodges; 31 churches; 6 clubs; 1 school; 4 boys' clubs, and 11 public school social centers. Ten churches had Father and Son sermons. The estimated attendance at the various functions was ten thousand.

Each center had its program; that of the Dover Street center is typical of all.

I. "Get-Together and Games" 7 to 8

II. Program—In Assembly Hall .. 8 to 9:15

1. Bay View Buddies' Orchestra
2. Singing
3. Violin Solo
4. "I've Got a Dad"
5. Saxophone Solo
6. Address—"Our Opportunities Today"
7. Closing Number
8. Bay View Buddies' Orchestra

III. Refreshments

Two Hours of Play as a Daily Tonic

It is estimated that in the city of Detroit alone 7,000 persons are kept from their work daily by illness, much of which is easily preventable by the liberal use of the recreation facilities provided by the city. The Detroit Health Department's weekly review recently published the following recommendation: "If we think we can't afford the time, or feel too tired after business hours to take regular exercise, let us try this experiment:

"Each day, for two hours, take some regular exercise, tennis, golf, baseball, swimming or a long walk, and at the beginning of the third week we probably will find that we no longer have that tired feeling, that we are able to do more and better

work with less effort, that we feel better, and that we are looking forward with pleasure to the exercise which we started two weeks before so reluctantly."

"The Schools of Your City"

The Chamber of Commerce in the United States, with offices in the Mills Building, Washington, D. C., is issuing a series of pamphlets through its education service which is designed to make available to all members of the National Chamber of Commerce the essential facts in regard to the present situation in American education, and under the guidance of a representative committee to evolve a definite constructive program.

The pamphlets, five in number, which are issued under the general title *The Schools of Your City*, bear the titles *General Situation, Buildings and Equipment, Health and Physical Education, The Teacher, Laws and Administration*. A pamphlet on rural schools will also be issued.

The preliminary report on surveys of school buildings and equipment, and health and physical education in the schools, made by the Chambers of Commerce of the United States in cooperation with local Chambers of Commerce, shows some interesting statistics in regard to the recreation situation of some of the schools of the country. In answer to the question, "Do the schools all have adequate playgrounds?" ninety-one cities answer, "No," and six hundred eighty, "Yes." Of the cities under five thousand, seventy-one per cent report that all playgrounds are adequate; of those from fifty to a hundred thousand, only thirty per cent have adequate grounds, and in the cities above three hundred thousand, the percentage falls to eleven.

"A physical education system which develops eleven players and a thousand spectators will never go far in raising the physical efficiency of America. The one thousand must participate; those who are weak and physically defective most of all. Every progressive community will provide ample outdoor space for all its children. This necessitates attention to a well devised, far seeing city plan. Supervised play is essential. Without direction the weak and timid stand no chance, the lazy are idle, the underweight suffer from fatigue."

"The boy delinquent grows naturally and almost inevitably into the man criminal."

"Why Don't You Tell Us Where We Can Play?"

In one of our far western cities is a district which gave serious concern to the Parent-Teacher Association and the Community Group, who felt that the boys of the neighborhood were rapidly going "to the dogs" and were well on their way to becoming gangsters. Measures have been taken by organizing teams and opening up a recreation center to meet the needs of the boys. But it took a poem, written by a sixteen-year old member of the gang, to arouse the people of the neighborhood to action. The poem entitled, *Why Don't You Tell Us Where We Can Play*, follows:

Get out! yells the cop
Or I'll soon put a stop
To your nerve racking din
By running you in,
So chase yourselves kids
Get away from that fence
And the cop, he's the law
So we've got to obey
But why don't you tell us
Where, we can play.

Get out!! Yells the man
When we kick his ash can
Then he calls us vile toughs
And villains and roughs
And names which if said
Would knock mother dead.
We run with all our might
To get out of his sight
And bump into people
Who push us away
And growl but don't mention
A place we can play

Get out of the way!
Yells a man with a dray
And nearly runs down
My chum Billy Brown.
He raises his whip
Then, all of us skip
But we only change streets
Where else can we go
To escape cops and drivers
Does any one know?
If you were a lad
Didn't mean to be bad
Had no place to meet
Except in the street
No place to play ball
Or any sports at all
No place just to yell
When you're feeling real well
Now honest and true
What would you do?
Why you'd swear and make bets
And smoke cigarettes
You'd gamble and fight
And steal things just for spite
You'd try to live up
To the names you were named
And you'd lie for the gang
Without being ashamed
Good friends of ours
We want to do right
But try as we will
It's a hard uphill fight
We'd rather play ball
In a place where we dare
Then skulk in an alley
And gamble and swear.
We'd rather climb ladders
And do stunts on a bar
Than dodge a policeman
Or hang on a car

To the Recreation Commissioners of Passaic, N. J.

A study of Juvenile delinquency in the city of Passaic reveals that there has not been a session of our Juvenile Court since November first of last year. A few boys have been before the Police Court, but these have been old offenders or lads from neighboring cities.

The winter program of your board started early in November at three different schools and Recre-

ation Hall and it is my firm belief that these social and recreational activities are responsible for this decrease in Juvenile delinquency and the discontinuance of the Juvenile Court.

Yours truly,
(Signed) THOMAS P. COSTELLO,
Police Justice of the
City of Passaic, N. J.



A bird's eye view of the proposed playfield to be constructed at Flushing, Long Island

Flushing's Memorial Field

The memorial field at Flushing, Long Island, given as a memorial to the sixty-eight young men from Flushing who died in the World War, was established at an original cost of \$30,000—an amount which permitted of the purchase of the property, the erection of a concrete fence, the building of a wooden grand stand, and the laying out of a football field. Many other facilities are planned for the future, when the membership in the Memorial Field of Flushing, Inc., has increased to a point where the finances will permit of this additional expenditure.

The field covers more than fourteen acres, and in the plans as they are outlined, is divided into three parts. The first section, 200 feet in depth, forms the approach and provides a place for open air meetings and patriotic exercises. Approximately in the center of this portion is a large flag pole presented by the William A. Leonard Post of the American Legion, while on the concrete fence facing the flag pole is a bronze memorial tablet bearing the names of the Flushing men who died in the war. In front of this tablet, and extending 75 feet on each side of it, is a plot to be known as sacred ground which will be planted with suitable shrubs.

The second section of the property is enclosed in a concrete fence and will be used for competitive games to which an admission fee will be charged. Within this fence the ground has been graded and leveled and a football field laid out. Temporary showers and dressing rooms have been placed in the corner of the enclosed portion, and when the larger grandstand of concrete has been erected, showers will be placed under the stands.

The third and largest section of the field contains about seven acres. The plans for this section call for a building with lockers, dressing rooms and showers, a store room for equipment, and an office for an athletic director. Surrounding the building will be handball, volley ball and basketball courts, a playground for girls and little children with a wading pool and other suitable apparatus. There will also be a playground for the larger boys with the usual outdoor gymnasium equipment. Sixteen tennis courts, a baseball diamond and football field complete the layout for this section, which will provide facilities for more than two hundred children. This portion of the field will be free to all people at all times.

The field, when completed, bids fair to be one of the notable memorials to the heroes of the World War, not only in greater New York, but in the entire country.

The true greatness of a nation consisteth essentially in breed of men.

BACON

Physical Efficiency Standards

The following tentative report prepared by Dr. J. H. McCurdy as chairman of a special committee of the National Amateur Athletic Federation is presented to the playground and recreation workers of America with the thought that many of them will be able to try out these tests side by side with the physical efficiency tests which have been used for a good many years past, and that at the next Recreation Congress there ought to be a discussion of the value of these tests on the playgrounds and in the recreation centers. Dr. J. H. McCurdy himself recommends that the present physical efficiency tests of the Playground and Recreation Association of America be continued while the experiments are being conducted with the new tests which he has suggested.

Dr. McCurdy will be glad to learn of the results secured in holding the tests, and to have suggestions of other events which might be added to the list.

PHYSICAL EFFICIENCY STANDARDS

Report of J. H. McCurdy to National Amateur Athletic Federation, December 29, 1922

This report is based on three reports of the National Committees on Standard Physical Efficiency Tests of the American Physical Education Association, (1) For Elementary Schools, City and Rural, (2) For Secondary Schools, (3) For the Y.M.C.A., Y.W.C.A., Clubs and Industrial Associations, representing two years of work made by some of the best men and women in this country. In addition, I have received suggestions from Brigadier-General Palmer E. Pierce, president of the National Collegiate Athletic Association; Lieut. Col. Wait C. Johnson, representing the War Department, General Staff; Carl L. Schrader, State Director of Physical Education for the Public Schools, Massachusetts; Daniel Chase, Director Physical Education, New York State Public Schools; L. M. Post, Supervisor of Health Education, Detroit Public Schools; Franklin J. Gray, Physical Education, Springfield, Massachusetts Public Schools; Mrs. Grace W. Baxter, Supervisor Elementary Schools and Girls' Work, Springfield, Mass., Public Schools; Dr. Paul C. Phillips, Amherst

College; Professor T. N. Metcalf, University of Minnesota; Report of Women's Committee on Track and Field Athletics; Dr. John Brown, and W. H. Ball, representing the International Committee, Young Men's Christian Association.

These people are, most of them, doing active work on this topic at the present time. A careful study shows that it is impossible to start a complete program at once. Physical Efficiency Standards mean (1) Physical Ability Standards; (2) Organic Efficiency Standards. This report deals only with the first topic. We need a committee to formulate a group of ability standards in athletics, swimming and gymnastics, and an additional committee on organic efficiency standards.

I recommend only one group of standards in athletics. We need finally a physical quotient which should compare in importance with the intelligence quotients now used. This should be correlated with similar intelligence quotients.

GENERAL STATEMENT OF LIMITATIONS FOR 1923

1. The events selected should be possible for the 38,000,000 youths from 12-21 years of age in the United States.

2. One scale of measurement as adopted should show progressive improvement of individuals from year to year, rather than having a different scale, *i. e.*, one for Junior High, one for Senior High, and another for College age groups.

3. If the tests for 1923 are to be national in scope, and to include millions of youths, the events selected must

(a) Exclude endurance tests, because physicians in school, college and club would rightly condemn wholesale endurance tests without preliminary examinations and training.

(b) Exclude events from the first group of tests which require for the group more than one hour for taking the test. A long test will eliminate large numbers of youths from examinations.

(c) Exclude events which require buying or building expensive equipment. The wall scaling test is an excellent one, but is excluded from the 1923 test with the hope that it may be included in one of the later groups of tests. Individual equipment like the shotput is excluded from the 1923 test on account of the expense and inertia in getting equipment. Because of these limitations, I recommend the following

events and scale as standard for 1923.

National Amateur Athletic Federation Standard Physical
Efficiency Scoring Tables for 1923

Points	—Group 1—			
	Boys and Men, Ages 12-24		Running High Jump	Bar Vault
	100 Yds. Sec.	Running Broad Jump		
5	15 ³	7' 6"	2' 4"	3' 2"
10	15 ²	8	2 6	3 4
15	15 ¹	8 6	2 8	3 6
20	15 ⁴	9	2 10	3 8
25	14 ³	9 6	3	3 10
30	14 ²	10	3 2	4
35	14 ¹	10 6	3 4	4 2
40	14 ⁴	11	3 6	4 4
45	14 ³	11 6	3 8	4 6
50	13 ²	12	3 10	4 8
55	13 ¹	12 6	4	4 10
60	13 ⁴	13	4 2	5
65	13 ³	13 6	4 3	5 1
70	13 ²	14	4 4	5 2
75	12 ¹	14 6	4 5	5 3
80	12 ⁴	15	4 6	5 4
85	12 ³	15 6	4 7	5 5
90	12 ²	16	4 8	5 6
95	12 ¹	16 6	4 9	5 7
100	11 ⁴	17	4 10	5 8
105	11 ³	17 6	4 11	5 9
110	11 ²	18	5	5 10
115	11 ¹	18 6	5 1	5 11
120	11 ⁴	19	5 2	6
125	10 ³	19 6	5 3	6 1

Suggested Aims for Sample Groups

Junior High School Graduation Standard, 12-15 years.
Fair 40 Good 50 Excellent 60

Senior High School Graduation Standard, 15-18 years.
Fair 50 Good 60 Excellent 70

College High School Graduation Standard, 18-22 years.
Fair 60 Good 70 Excellent 80

Varsity Athletic Standards. Fair 90 Good 100 Excellent 110.

The Standard Table given above and the class grades suggested are primarily for males, although they may be used for girls and women.

This table is suggested with the thorough understanding that the events selected do not constitute an ideal all-round standard from many view points.

It is recommended as a first step in the development of such a program.

The factors which of necessity determined the selection of this first group were: Interest in the events, cost of equipment and simplicity in conducting large group activities.

I also recommend the appointment of two committees for 1924:

(a) A committee on Standard Ability Tests, which should include groups of events arranged progressively to include endurance and skill tests which do not seem desirable in the first group of events.

(b) A committee on Standard Organic Efficiency Tests.

In regard to women's athletic standards, Dr. McCurdy recommends that the problem be referred to the Women's Committee of the American Physical Education Association for report in 1924 and that the Committee give consideration to the following events as desirable and easily measurable:

- (a) 60 yard run
- (b) Running high jump
- (c) Running head height jump.
- (d) Bar vault
- (e) Bent arm stand at vaulting bar, kicking pan above bar

The term "graduate coach" has taken on a double meaning. This spring, thirty-three young men are being graduated from the University of Illinois as athletic coaches, with the degree of bachelor of science. This is the first class of this character to graduate from any university.

The undertaking to instruct young men in the rudiments of coaching is a novel one. There are a number of coaches at present who, though they have been through no course devoted to the problems of coaching, stand about as high in their profession as it is possible to stand. Some of them know psychology without studying it.

However, it is natural to expect that, on the average, better results can be secured in sports where men who know them thoroughly from every angle have them in charge. George Huff, who knows about coaching and about both professional and amateur sports, founded the course at Illinois.

Program of the Community Service Players of Seattle

A group of fifty men and women in Seattle whose days are spent in the business world or in college and high school have formed a little theatre group. Under the name of The Community Service Players they are giving a series of one-act plays in different sections of the city.

Their first performance was given in one of the out-lying districts of Seattle. They took with them a simple, inexpensive portable set and lighting equipment. This set consisted of grey canton flannel curtains sufficient to enclose a stage 15 feet square, and a ludicrously simple lighting equipment made up of several ordinary light extensions, two-and three-way sockets, and tin-can reflectors. Necessary properties, too large to carry conveniently, were supplied by those requesting the performance, and the stage was all set, the lighting arranged, with its crude equipment safely hidden, well before the hour set for the opening of the program.

The hope of The Community Service Players is to serve as a demonstration group, giving one-act plays as a part of an evening's program and creating an interest and desire upon the part of those witnessing, to form similar groups in their own neighborhoods. In addition to the demonstration of the type of plays most to be desired, and manner of presentation, they have incidentally shown what may be accomplished with simple materials, and scant settings at small expense of production. Under these circumstances the play itself absorbs the entire attention of the audience, and calls upon the best the actors can give to present it attractively. The success of this plan has been proven again and again, as witnessed by the complete absorption in the play by the youthful devotees of the front seats, and their amusing suggestions given unconsciously right "out in meetin'" to the performers, whose play-characters are so real to them.

The audiences have varied greatly in type. On some occasions they have been made up of alert and progressive business men and women; on others of staid and dignified "pillars of the church" on still others, the employees of large industrial concerns, accustomed to "Jazzing" through their leisure hours; and so on, including

jolly members of large family parties; young folks with "movie" standards; sick folks; old and feeble and childish folks; "down and outers" among the unemployed; country folks, young and old; soldier boys of sophisticated tastes; and literary and professional people.

Recreation General Factor in Agriculture Productivity

For a long time we have been saying that the human problem is the chief problem in industrial productivity, that no matter what the advances may be in management and machinery, the human factor still remains paramount.

Now the Joint Commission of Agricultural Inquiry with Congressman Sydney Anderson of Minnesota as Chairman and Irving S. Paull as Secretary, make the statement in their recent report that "satisfactions in rural life must be increased if we are long to be nationally self-sufficient in agricultural products."

The report clearly indicates not only the need for additional material advantages such as "water pipes" into the houses, supplying homes with gas and electricity, increased number of rural telephones, better farm machinery and better roads; but also "play ground facilities and increased opportunities for recreation and social intercourse."

The report states, "In 1890, 64.6 per cent of the total population in the United States lived in the country, exclusive of those living in towns and villages with a population of 2,500 or less. In 1900 this per cent was 60.0, in 1910 it was 54.2, and in 1920, 48.6." "Well-being in the country must be enhanced, not by tearing down well-being in the cities but by increasing *the comforts and satisfactions in rural life.*" "The automobiles with good roads would help make larger rural community centers possible and hence as choice recreation and social opportunities as smaller cities and most larger cities will offer." "38.9 per cent of farms now have telephones, 30.7 percent automobiles and 7.0 percent gas or electric lights."

"Just as sunlight kills most of the deadly germs, so outdoor life with exercise and play takes care of most of the unhealthy habits and ideas of child-life."

Clarence Darrow

Music as a Welder of Races in California

BY
TAM DEERING

An exceptional example of the way in which a community morale is built through music and recreation is furnished by the city of Oxnard, California. For a considerable time an effort has been under way to overcome the indifference and more or less ill-feeling on the part of the Anglo-Americans toward the Mexicans. Community Service of Oxnard led the way in that effort. Music and recreation furnished the means. An endeavor was made to find out what the Mexicans wanted and then to help them get it.

The first thing wanted by the group, which constitutes two-fifths of the population, was a rebote court. Rebote is the Mexican national game and is played somewhat like the American game of handball. R. G. Beach, Chairman of the Latin-American Committee, agreed to get the Mexicans to come out for a labor day to lay out a playground. The Community Service board was to provide the grounds and the materials. Three vacant lots in the Chinese-Japanese-Mexican quarter were leased and the playground became a reality. Night playing was made possible by electric lights. The Mexican men and boys at once began to use the grounds constantly. Chief of Police Murray stated emphatically that there had been a great decrease in petty crime due to the playground. Committees were named for the care of the playground and the responsibility for the handling of it was thus assumed by the Latin-Americans themselves.

Several months after the playground was opened, Mr. Beach met with the chairman of the Community Service music department, Paul Lehmann, to whom he presented a request for assistance in organizing a Latin-American community band. A leader was found for the band, himself a Mexican, and the group met twice a week for rehearsals. Inasmuch as only one member of the band possessed an instrument, the rehearsals consisted of training in note reading and the players used their voices instead of instruments.

An agreement was later worked out between the music department and the members of the

band whereby the Community Service board was to find the means for procuring the instruments and the Latin-Americans were to raise the money by entertainments and other means in order to reimburse the board.

A garden fete was to be given at the home of Mrs. Thomas R. Bard to raise funds for Community Service and the Latin-Americans were invited to put on a program. A typical Mexican show was the result and the proceeds were set aside for paying the leader of the band.

During a lull in the rehearsals due to the fatigue of the members after their toils as laborers on twelve-hour shifts in the sugar campaign, a public spirited citizen loaned to the music committee the sum of \$1,000 for the purchase of instruments. Some persons in the community were doubtful as to the wisdom of the undertaking. Some contended that the instruments would not be taken care of. Some argued that inasmuch as the Mexicans had given unsatisfactory service on the farms they were not deserving of such assistance. The majority of the people, however, favored cooperation in order that the Mexicans might be assisted in their endeavor to help themselves and to contribute to the community. Provided with the instruments, the Mexicans rehearsed diligently, meeting twice a week. They were always in attendance and on time. They soon showed such progress as to indicate that the band would be a credit to the community.

The philosophy behind the efforts of Community Service of Oxnard to assist the Mexicans has been the following: It is of no use to give charity. Only slight progress can be hoped for through patriotic speeches or the superficial methods of past Americanization work. Let us invite the Mexicans and other foreign-born, said the committee, to join with us in bringing about a better community life. Let us find out what they would like to do and what they can best contribute to the community life. Let us help them to find self-expression and recognize them when they render service to the community. Because of their love of color, music and art, it is evident that the means for fostering cooperation between the Anglo-Americans and Latin-Americans in Oxnard is to be found in the leisure-time activities.

Test Your Music Memory

By
GENEVIEVE FOX

How good is your memory for music? When somebody plays an old favorite on the piano—say, the *Anvil Chorus*—do you have to ask what it is? When the band strikes up one of Sousa's marches or the *Toreador's Song* from *Carmen*, do you recognize it for an old friend or do you say, "What in the world is that piece, it sounds sort of familiar?"

A few years ago a business man of New York City decided that he wanted his two children to grow up with a knowledge of good music and a love for good music. So he began playing a little game with them. He made a list of some twenty-five selections that have stood the test of time—arias and choruses from the best-known operas, folk songs of different countries, fragments of symphonies, marches. Then he offered a prize to the one who could recognize the larger number when he played the selections to them on the player-piano. The result of this game was that those children became interested in music for its own sake. They played Chopin and Wagner on the player-piano. The boy asked his father to buy him a mandolin, and he joined a mandolin club. For the first time in their lives, both children began to ask to be taken to concerts.

What this man did in his own home, whole towns have been doing. Just a few can get together and do it, too, and have a lot of fun out of the process. Music memory contests in which everyone from the children to the grandmothers and grandfathers compete for prizes have become a popular form of entertainment in a great many towns within the last year or two. In one place where a contest was held recently, it was necessary to give three tests in order to pick out the prize-winners, so evenly matched were the contestants. "We did not hear any jazz for six weeks, everyone was so busy learning the pieces for the contest," was one man's comment on the event, "you heard Chopin and Wagner at the theatre and at the movies, you heard them on the hurdygurdies, and you heard them at home."

The idea of Music Memory contests has become so popular that the Bureau of Community Music, maintained by Community Service at its New York headquarters has been besieged with requests for information about conducting Music Memory contests. To meet this demand, the

Bureau recently asked Professor Dykema, Chairman of the Department of School Music of the University of Wisconsin, to prepare a set of instructions. Mimeographed copies of this material entitled "Music Memory Selections, List No. 1" can now be secured by writing to Community Service at 315 Fourth Avenue, New York City, and enclosing fifty cents in stamps for each copy desired. The instructions include a list of twenty-four selections illustrating the different types of music and a study of each number, its composer, its history and the reasons for its fame. All twenty-four numbers can be secured in phonograph records and player-piano rolls. If you want ideas for running the publicity campaign for the contest, sample newspaper articles, you can get them by enclosing twenty cents more for "Publicity for Music Memory Contests." These articles give you all the details of organizing a town-wide contest.

A music memory contest is really a game, only it's a game that teaches as well as amuses. It's something like an old-fashioned spelling match applied to music. The selections are usually announced some six or seven weeks in advance of the final contest so that everyone may have time to get acquainted with the music he is to be tested on. Often special community gatherings are held weekly throughout the contest. At these gatherings, three or four numbers may be played on a phonograph, or player-piano or even better, played or sung by local talent and talks may be given telling interesting things about each selection and its composer.

Stories about the music may be typewritten and distributed among the different families in town or published in the local paper. There are any number of ways to create interest, and there's no reason why any town can't have an exciting contest—whether it be a large town or a very small town indeed.

Pervading Play

Little Joe, after a full day at the playground, was saying his prayers at his mother's knee:

"Now I lay me down to sleep,
I pray the Lord my soul to keep;"

He could go no further, so his mother prompted him, "If," "If"—and Joe continued:

"If he holler let him go,
Eni, meni, mini, mo."

The Question Box

QUESTION: We are starting a boy's orchestra. What music should we play first? What instruments are usual in a small orchestra?

ANSWER: We are interested to learn from your letter that you are starting an orchestra in your scout troop. Possibly you might start with some of the better class of popular music such as is easy of performance and would interest the boys. I would mention the *Parade of the Wooden Soldiers*, published by Edward B. Marks, Music Company, 223 West 45th Street, New York City. That is the great hit from Chauve Souris.

We would suggest your communicating with C. C. Birchard & Co., 221 Columbus Avenue, Boston. That firm publishes the *Community Orchestra Book*, which is scored for fifteen instruments, price 40¢, each part. The edition may be used in conjunction with *Twice 55 Community Songs*, published by that firm. This book would give you an excellent repertoire of simple good music.

One point may be emphasized. I do not think it would be worth while for the orchestra to develop a jazz type of playing. This develops nothing musically and it might lead the boys into the cheaper type of professional orchestra work. Some popular music—yes, but only that which is really worth while like the example mentioned above.

The standard instrumentation for a small orchestra is: piano, first and second violin, viola, and cello, base fiddle, cornet, trombone, clarinet, flute and drums. The modern dance orchestra frequently includes also, the saxophone, of which I note you have one in your orchestra. If the saxophone is used it should be used delicately. An excellent example of delicate style is found in the Victor records by Whiteman.

QUESTION: Will you give a list of outdoor plays, pageants and masques suitable for production by girls?

ANSWER: *Maiden Over the Wall*. A masque including 4 males, 2 females and extras. Suitable for all girls. Delightful, humorous situations and amusing dialogues. A spell cast one hundred years ago over a young girl, is broken

by an American who discovers her in her garden retreat. Dances may be introduced. Originally produced at Barnard College. Woman's Press, 600 Lexington Ave., New York, price 50c, royalty \$5.00

COCKRELL, MAUD

Gollywog in Fairyland. 4 short acts—2 simple scenes. A charming fairy story in which Edward, the Teddy Bear, becomes a knight. There are seventeen characters and many fairies and elves. Drama Bookshop, 29 West 47th Street, N. Y. C., price 50c

GETCHELL, MARGARET C.

Jack in the Green. An outdoor play for a May festival. Any number of characters may be used. May pole dancing and singing are introduced. May be produced simply or elaborately as desired. Royalty \$1.00

The Potentate of Weatherdom. A May Day festival. 3 characters and any number of extras. The scene is an open green with a May pole. Rainbow is crowned Queen of the May. The Sunbeams drive away the Showers in order that there may be fine weather for the May Day dance. These plays are under the same cover and may be obtained from the Woman's Press, 600 Lexington Ave., New York, price 35c, royalty \$1.00

GREGORY, LADY AUGUSTA

Spreading the News. 1 act, 6 males, 3 females. Possible for an all girl cast. One of the most delightful comedies ever written. Shows the result of gossip in a small town. Irish dialect. Scene near the entrance of a county fair in Ireland. Found in "Seven Short Plays." Obtained from Drama Bookshop, 29 West 47th Street, New York, price \$2.00, postage 10c

IRWIN, M. E. F.

The Happy Man. 1 act—2 scenes. A delightful comedy. 2 male, 6 female. In an all girl cast it is possible to omit the General Volmar episode. The King is told that the only cure for his sickness is to find and wear the shirt of a Happy Man. The three Princesses sit on the castle wall watching for the Happy Man to pass, and when they find

him, he has not a shirt to his name. Drama Bookshop, 29 West 47th Street, New York, price 25c

LORD, KATHERINE

The Raven Man. 9 characters, all girls may take part. Especially adapted to an outdoor production on the shores of a lake or stream. The play is founded on two famous Indian characters—The Raven Man, who always appears in human form and is a trouble-maker, and the "One-who-didn't-want-to-get-married." The play embodies incidents taken from traditional Indian stories. It contains dances and songs, and even a swimming contest may be introduced.

The Masque of the Pied Piper. An unusual adaptation of the ever famous Piper. Six short acts—one scene. May be played by all girls. 12 speaking parts and a large number of extras. Both of the above plays are found in *Plays for School and Camp*, published by Little, Brown & Co., 354 Fourth Ave., N. Y., price \$1.50. All applications for the rights of performance of these two plays must be made to Katherine Lord, National Arts Club, New York City.

MACKAY, CONSTANCE D'ARCY

The Forest Princess. A very beautiful but rather difficult masque. 8 males, 20 females, peasants, shepherds, lords and ladies. Suitable for all girls. 3 acts. A fairy tale of the princess over whom a spell was cast, making her beauty fade with the moon. The prince, wishing to serve one who is old and withered, breaks the spell with a kiss. Singing and dancing introduced. Henry Holt & Co., 19 West 44th Street, New York, price \$1.50

The Sun Goddess. 5 males, 9 females, flower maids, villagers, children. Suitable for all girls. 1 act. The Sun Goddess, offended because of the failure of the villagers to welcome her on her arrival, disappears into a deep cave. She is lured from the cave by the Poet who uses the allurements of the mirror. Dancing introduced. Found in *The Forest Princess*

The Enchanted Garden. 11 in cast. All girls. A Wild Rose wanders into a garden from her place at the roadside. She is treated very snobbishly by the cultivated flowers until the Queen of Hearts enters and claims her for her special flower. Found in *The House of the Heart*. Henry Holt & Co., 19 West 44th Street, New York, price \$1.25

PAGE, KATE STERNS

Robin Hood. An adaptation in one act of the old Robin Hood Tales with a few new characters introduced. The cast may include 20 or the play may be given by 8 or 10 by doubling. The music which is given with the play consists of Old English Folk Songs and country dances of the period. Descriptions of the costumes and stage setting are given in the foreword. G. Schirmer, 3 East 43rd Street, New York, price 60c

PAYNE, F. URSULA

A Pageant of Girlhood. An outdoor pageant for girls in 7 episodes. 3 speaking parts and 150 or more extras may participate. The pageant shows in a series of brisk colorful episodes, the work, the games, the folk dance, the recreation and the dreams of Girlhood. It is easy and inexpensive to produce. Community Service, 315 Fourth Avenue, New York, price 60c

PETERBORO OUTDOOR PLAYERS

The New Era. A pageant of Patriotism and Reconstruction. Delightful pantomime introduced. Any number of characters may be used. Has been successfully performed all over the country. Community Service, 315 Fourth Ave., 25c

SYRETT, NETTA

Dream Lady. 2 boys, 4 girls, extras. All girls may be used. One garden scene. The story of the Princess who would not marry the Prince until he was able to share with her the vision of the Dream Lady. Only children and people with imagination had ever been able to see her. Found in *Six Fairy Plays*, which also includes *Little Bridget*, *White Magic*, *The Gift of the Fairies*, *the Wonderful Rose in Arcady*. John Lane, 116 West 32nd St., N. Y., price \$1.25

THORP, JOSEPHINE

The Treasure Chest. A fairy pageant play in which any number of children may be used. At least 25 or 30 are necessary. 1 act. The Treasure Chest, containing the gifts of the out-of-door fairies, is placed by them in a forest for mortals to find, and a spell is cast over it so that it may not fall into unworthy hands. After unsuccessful attempts, it is finally taken by several children who are willing to share its treasures with all. Old Tower Plays, 431 S. Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill., price 40c

At the Conferences

Fifty years ago, the National Conference of Social Work had its beginning in an informal meeting of the State Boards of Charities of Wisconsin, Illinois and Michigan held at Milwaukee. On May 16-23, 1923, several thousand social workers, almost a hundred of them from Canada, with representatives from England, Germany, Switzerland, Belgium, France and other foreign countries, came together at Washington for a general stock taking and to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the National Conference.

Each of the seven days during which the Conference was in session was devoted to discussions of certain fundamental American institutions and forces. Thus health, industry, law and government, the church, the home, the school and public opinion were in turn made the subject of discussion and attention was focused on the relation to them of the social workers of the country. There was no shirking of responsibility in these discussions. If social workers had been negligent in their support of legislative measures; if they had fallen short of their duty as social diagnosticians; if they had failed to make social work an important issue with the press or had not secured the support of public opinion, they wanted to face the facts and find a way out. Moreover, they were able to laugh at themselves if they heard themselves discussed, often none too flatteringly, by newspaper men, legislators, the public at large and, as the supreme test, by those with and for whom they were working.

The kindred groups meeting at luncheons, dinners and during each afternoon were no less soul-searching in their discussions. A publicity clinic arranged by the Committee on Publicity Methods on Social Work, which held some of the most interesting and enlightening meetings of the entire conference, disclosed some errors of omission and commission in the printed matter of many national and local organizations, which gave cause for thought!

The American Association for Community Organization, in meeting after meeting, discussed joint financing and its problems. The American Association of Social Workers continued to set standards, to define the qualifications necessary for social workers and showed no decrease of zeal in their search for the bona fide social worker. The Intercollegiate Community Service Association and many other groups met and dis-

cussed their problems and found inspiration and help.

Not the least popular feature of the program was the Conference Follies, when the curtain arose upon the rare sight of social workers at play.

At the annual meeting of the Conference, Miss Grace Abbot of the Federal Children's Bureau was elected president for the ensuing year and Toronto, Canada, was selected as the next meeting place.

Our American Institutions and Social Work

It is well to be reminded, from time to time, of the importance of our great American institutions, of the relation to them of the social and civic movements of the country, and the interweaving of them all into the fabric of life.

The National Conference of Social Work, in its fiftieth anniversary at Washington, May 16-23, 1923, brought before the social workers of the country in three all day sessions of stock taking the relationship of our work to the school, the home and the church

THE SCHOOL.

"Ever since its early days," said Dr. John Dewey of Columbia University in addressing the Conference, "the chief work of the public school has been the weaving of a coherent social pattern." Schools have brought together the heterogeneous elements of our population, and no other single factor has counted for so much in transforming multitudinous elements into something like unity. Simply by bringing together children of different ages, races and conditions of life and having them engage in common tasks, it has unconsciously created as a by-product a far reaching social influence.

"We have now come to a period," said Dr. Dewey, "when the social values of school must be more conscious and deliberate if they are to be at all." We are now in the grip of the after-war psychology, whose most discouraging symptom is the growth of social intolerance. We blush at the word "Americanization" which has so often been used to force certain class ideals and ideas on the group. We have the intellectual who is given to too much criticism of anything

with which he does not agree, as well as that other group whose chief business it seems to be to spread fear and distrust by making the community feel that certain elements in it are un-American.

In view of these and other insidious influences at work, the teacher and the community behind him have a great responsibility in teaching real patriotism. There must be a program in the school which will instil in the minds of the children a feeling of responsibility and goodwill to other nations. Our curriculum must bring children more closely in touch with the problems which they will meet outside. A recognition of these common problems will make them feel they are sharers in the life of their community and country.

American life is founded on the principle that we have enough of common responsibility, interest, and sympathy to live and work together, and school teachers, who are fundamentally social workers, have a great responsibility in helping to unify our national life through the schools.

The strategic position of the school in programs of social work from the point of view of the social worker was discussed by Miss M. Edith Campbell, director of the Cincinnati Vocation Bureau. Miss Campbell outlined the function of the school as the work of translating through its curriculum the diagnosis which social workers are making and bringing it back into the community through social practice. The program which social workers have formulated could not be put into effect except through the school.

"Social work," said Miss Campbell, "is the science and art of fellowship." This note of recognition of the human side of living was struck many times during the conference. That we recognize the dignity and freedom of the human being was the plea made by Joseph K. Hart of the *Survey*. "If we can come to believe in the naked dignity of the human spirit; if we dared work for the things which produce great spirits, we might achieve understanding and love." There is nothing better than education to bring this about if we can understand what education really is—that it means the release and enrichment of the experience of children and adults by which emotions are freed. Few schools, in Dr. Hart's opinion, understand that such education is possible. Children must have an opportunity to study in school the social forces of life. They must grow up with plenty of opportunity for play

and with an appreciation of beauty and culture. It is the responsibility of adults to make a world in which beauty and culture will be real to children.

"Let us have a greater recognition of the function and values of the school as a center of neighborhood life," said Mrs. Eva W. White, director of Boston Community Service, who traced the development of the community center movement and pointed out that our goal of increased efficiency and happiness can be reached only by the sound development of neighborhood life within the neighborhood itself.

The program of a community center must offer a wide range of choice and of experimentation in choice. Not only must there be opportunity for physical and social recreation but there must come through the center an appreciation of music and drama. Discussion groups are of vital importance. Since the forum and the discussion club offer perhaps the richest of all educational fields, we must not be content with anything but the best, most liberal and progressive work. If anyone has ever had the privilege of following over a period of time results in terms of individual outlook that come from a discussion club where the members meet to think out together some of the baffling economic situations of our time, it will be granted that through this free discussion there develops the true educational aim of related thought more surely than through any other method. No form of educational procedure is more valuable.

THE HOME

The art of human relationships which the school is developing must have its roots in the home. The essence of the life of the family is the pooling of interest—the interplay of influences. Social work deals with the individual in his relation to other individuals.

"Lack of recreation," said Porter Lee of the New York School of Social Work, "has a distinct effect on the family. There must be a wiser use of leisure. The development of individuality means the growth of points of contact with other individuals and greater richness of sharing. The interests of parents and children are not always the same, but they have much in common."

Sex considerations must enter into any discussion of home life. Some of our old established standards are being relaxed, but this relaxation may mean greater morality and a saner outlook

for future generations. The purpose of sex education must be to teach the purpose of sex and its spiritual significance. The home is the proper agency for giving young people instruction in the meaning of sex life, but the majority of parents are failing in their duty and much of the burden now rests on the school.

"Let us not be stampeded to despair," said Karl deSchweinitz of the Philadelphia Society for Organizing Charity, "by reports of divorces. Men and women are setting themselves a higher goal of happiness together."

Dr. deSchweinitz pointed out the importance to the home of a better recreation life. "In the same city, two adjoining wards are separated by a vast gulf of difference in moral standards. Is there any significance in the fact that in the ward where family life is strong social work has been active through settlements, social centers and playgrounds, while in the ward where the life of the home is weak there has been little organized effort to cultivate a wide use of leisure?"

THE CHURCH

"Whatever the function of the church in social life—and opinions vary greatly as to the degree of responsibility the church should assume in the carrying out of a program of social work—it must always be the ally of social workers and it has a very important part to play in cooperation, stimulation and inspiration.

The meetings at which our three great American institutions, the school, the home and the church were discussed, were marked by an emphasis on the fundamental necessity for the development of the art of living together, of human relationships and associations, which is forward looking not only for the local community and for national life but for that international good will and fellowship which is the hope of the world.

The development of the art of human relationships and associations as expressed in family life and in neighborhood and community groups is the fundamental task of the worker in the leisure time field. The home, the school and the church are all affected by the recreation movement. The field of service, the opportunities for teaching human lives and meeting human needs are unlimited, but only the highest type of leadership can suffice. Are we, as recreation workers, meeting this challenge?

I. K. U.

The International Kindergarten Union held its 1923 meeting April 16th to 20th at Pittsburgh where a splendid program was offered. Rhythms, music and games formed a large part of the program and a number of demonstrations were given by the children.

Special features included selections by the children's orchestra, a program of games by a group of students, exhibits of children's work, an organ recital, visits to Kindergartens, the showing of slides and a symposium supper.

Miss Luella Palmer, Miss Lucy Wheelcock, Miss Patty Hill and Mr. Angelo Patri were a few of the speakers whose participation in the program contributed to its success.

"Come now, let us reason together" was the slogan of the all-Philadelphia Conference of social work held in that city April 18th to 21st and so successful did the "reasoning together" prove that it was decided to make the conference annual.

Local organizations told of their activities and there was a free interchange of ideas and opinions. An entire day was devoted to a discussion of inter-racial problems and a great deal of emphasis laid on the work for colored citizens.

The city's recreation needs and facilities were not neglected and splendid papers on the subject were presented by the neighborhood and recreational workers. Mr. T. S. Settle, of the Playground and Recreation Association of America, told of national aspects of recreation.

Other subjects discussed during the conference were problems of child welfare, the protection of family life, the promotion of health, housing, mental hygiene, the conservation of the spirit of neighborliness in a great city, the schools in relation to social work, and the spirit of social work.

Demonstrations of Negro Music, school demonstrations and special luncheons added greatly to the interest of the program.

AMERICAN PHYSICAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

The American Physical Education Association held its Thirtieth Annual Convention at Springfield, Mass., April 11-14. Over twelve hundred delegates registered—the largest number attending any of the annual conventions of the association. In addition to the regular sessions and the section meetings, there were trips to points of

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interest in the city and to nearby colleges, a banquet, luncheon reunions, and a demonstration given by public school children and the Springfield college students.

No single topic created greater interest than did the discussions of athletics for women and girls and the deliberations of the Committee on Women's Athletics, though enthusiasm and interest marked all the general and section meetings held.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR PROMOTING HYGIENE AND PUBLIC BATHS

On May 11-12, the American Association for Promoting Hygiene and Public Baths held its annual meeting at Jersey City, New Jersey. At this meeting the Committee on Shower Bath Standards made a report which it was decided to publish as widely as possible, inviting comments and criticisms so that if possible some formal action may be taken next year. The shower bath standards suggested are as follows:

1. The showers and dressing compartments should be well lighted.
2. The shower and dressing compartments should be constructed of a material impervious to water, sanitary, and easily cleaned. The interior surfaces of compartments should present a perfectly smooth surface with as few cracks and crevices as possible to avoid the shelter for dirt and disease germs.
3. The floor of compartments should be of a sanitary material and sloped to carry off the water used in bath and should be non-slipping.
4. There should be an ample supply of hot and cold water at all times.
5. All pipes, fittings and valves should be of heavy and durable metal placed so as to be easily accessible.
6. The shower head should be self-cleansing and so constructed that the water consumption may be controlled, and placed at the top of the shower compartment set at an angle of 45°.
7. The hot and cold water should be controlled either with a mixing valve so designed as to prevent back water pressure or with separate valve on each hot and cold water line.

DISTRICT COMMUNITY SERVICE CONFERENCE

A conference of Community Service workers in Pennsylvania and western New York was held at Harveys Lake, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., May 17-19. Among the cities sending their recreation directors were Easton, Wilkes-Barre, Carbondale, Lock Haven, Clearfield, Sumbry, St. Marys, Butler,

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The sessions, which were held morning, afternoon and evening, were devoted to round table discussions of community recreation programs, organizations, finance and educational publicity.

The conference was opened by an address by Mr. Hayden Williams, secretary of Wilkes-Barre Community Service. The Reverend Father John J. Curran, of Wilkes-Barre, who had attended the Recreation Congress held at Richmond, Virginia, in 1913, was also one of the speakers.

The exchange of experiences which this conference made possible was voted a most helpful feature.

The Administration of Play and Recreation Activities in a City

(Continued from page 214)

16. Out-of-town camps

Opportunities for supervised groups of children or family groups to spend vacation in nearby mountain or lake region at reasonable rates.

17. Water sports

If facilities are available, swimming and rowing should be provided.

18. Hiking

Provision should be made for hiking trips.

19. Backyard playground facilities

Information should be at hand to encourage backyard playgrounds for children up to eight years of age.

20. Service department

The department should be literally the service department of the city. It should provide all types of information on play and recreational activities and related subjects as follows:

Planning backyard playgrounds with information as to size of courts, type of surface, layout

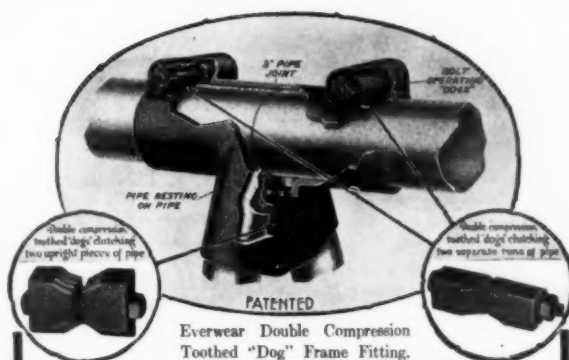
Showing the playgrounds of city to anyone who may be interested in the subject of recreation

Supplying simple costumes to groups interested in educational dramatics

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Organizing leagues or tournaments for any groups



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The *Park Department* must assist in supplying room for tennis, golf, picnics and the larger games.

The *Public Schools* must assist with space about each school for small children's playgrounds and with help in the supervision. The Physical Education Department of the schools must cooperate in the follow-up of this program.

The *City* must provide budget for the municipal playgrounds and also assist in administering the playgrounds about the school centers.

The *Public Schools* must also assist in supplying the budget for the after school activities on school yards, also the Saturday vacation and holiday activities.

Private Institutions must assist in making available evening centers, gymnasiums, swimming pools.

State and National Parks and National Forest Service must assist in providing through larger parks camping and vacation opportunities.

Who is to weave all these resources together in a tremendous program of the conservation of play and recreation time of children and adults?

Everyone is sympathetic, everyone is interested, everyone will help—but who has the time to specialize on this one thing and *Do It?* The answer is today and will be for many years—*A Well Organized Recreation Department.*

Play in Correctional Institutions

(Continued from page 221)

without work. These men are taken from their cells in the morning for breakfast, go back to them after breakfast, and in the middle of the forenoon are taken out to the large playground and given setting up exercises. They return to their cells, are taken out for dinner and are allowed twenty minutes in the yard at noon hour. In

the middle of the afternoon they come out again and take setting up exercises. At supper time they are given another opportunity for recreation. During the setting up exercises, these men are given all kinds of sports similar to those conducted in the army.

"I am a great believer in recreation. If there is a circus in our town, we ask for a dozen acts to be placed inside of our grounds. If there is any special feature at our theaters, we try to have it brought to us, either at noon or in the evening. In the winter, we have motion pictures, and the men are given the very best."

The Home School for Girls at Sauk Center, Minnesota, writes: "Recreation for girls at the Home School is varied according to the season. In summer the girls are enthusiastic about baseball. Hiking and swimming are always in favor, and picnics are frequent occurrences. We employ the girls on the farms, and that, of course, is a real recreation after the severe winters in Minnesota when we are necessarily shut in. During that time, the girls are interested in games, in parties in our community building, and in house dances."

Have You a Picnic Kit?

(Continued from page 226)

the other run back. They run one half the distance then change.

29. *Spelling Race.* There are four lines; each person in a line holds a letter of the alphabet of the same color painted 4" high on square piece of cardboard. Each of the four lines must be a different color and there should be all letters of alphabet in each line. On the calling of a word, persons must leave line and spell word. Letters must be of same color, together with right side up and in order.

30. *Relay Races*—ball passing—10 object passing, and similar games.

All of these events have been used as successfully by adults at an all adult picnic as in picnics where there were children and adults, with the exception, of course, of short dashes for age limits.



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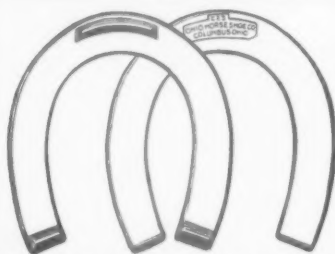
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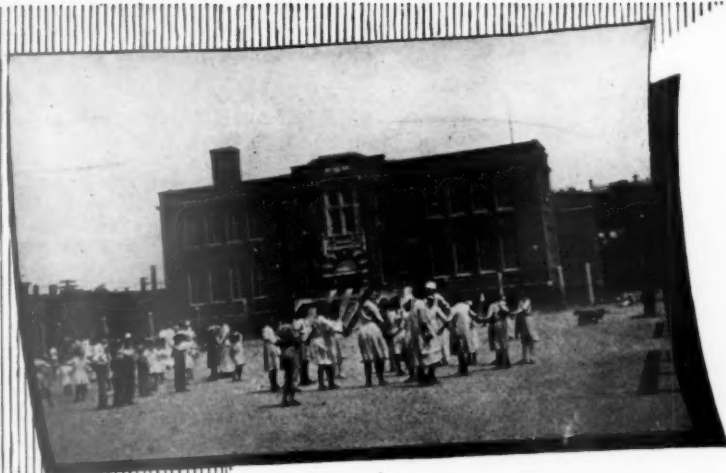
Recreation and New Psychology (Continued from page 212)

of automatic industry. That is different from saying that there will not be some intellectual stimulus in the control of industry, because I still look forward hopefully to the day when the man who works will control the machine under whose power he lives. Recreation may have the purpose of making people think. This opens up possibilities which are almost unlimited. One can see brains getting into the recreation movement for the purpose of cooperative thinking. Recreation will be a spontaneous by-product of a well organized, harmonious life and it will be in the leisure time when people participate in significant activities—activities which will relieve people who are now constantly tormented with new thinking, so that they will not fear a new idea. In recreation, if you can look upon your work as a matter of continuous progress, you can resume that mental stimulus which the world needs so much today and does not find in education, in industry, or in politics, for we are living in a world that is ruled by third, fourth and fifth rate men. Within the new psychology is the hope for a new rational center of optimism.

IMPORTANCE OF ALL THE BODY

Next, and I think equally as important, is that new discovery of psychology, namely, that the whole body enters into the process of thought. Therefore what is important for the future is that the body shall be coordinated. That is a rather inadequate word, and yet the only word I know to express what I am trying to say, namely, that if we engage in activities in the modern world which overstimulate certain sets of muscles and neglect others, that will result in uncoordinated activity, and the result will be uncoordinated thought. In that way is produced an unbalanced people. Most of the dullness on the part of the country boy and girl can be traced to a lack of neuro-muscular coordination. We found from studies made in rural districts that the brain capacity of the boys and girls was not less, but that they had fewer coordinations. For instance, country girls could not dance so well because they had not the power of coordination. And yet city people must be not too hasty in coming to proud conclusions, because the same study brought out the fact that city boys and girls had overdeveloped accessory muscles and undeveloped major muscles, so that they could not stand the kind of strain that certain organic diseases impose, so well as the country boy or

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THE POWER OF THE SUBCONSCIOUS MIND

The new psychology includes a principle which needs your serious thought and study—the principle that there is one region of the mind which so far as modern science goes cannot be accounted for by the ordinary processes of reasoning. There is a region of the mind which some call the subconscious region, which goes on sometimes when the conscious mind is at rest, sometimes when it is at work, and sometimes at cross purposes with that conscious mind, and sometimes in a stage in between when the conscious mind is not totally at rest but is off its guard, when the subconscious mind takes control of the individual. There is considerable significance in the discoveries of psycho-analysis, particularly for people interested in recreation, for one of the chief difficulties of the modern world is that we are trying to get progress out of control when as a matter of fact progress comes only out of release. You cannot get progress by more laws or more controls in industry, or education, but by more freedom. One of the main difficulties of the modern world is that we have been looking for freedom in the wrong direction. We constantly inhibit the chief

desires of human beings which lead toward the complete and fulfilled life. So commercialized amusement makes its appeal. This appeal is not to the primitive instincts, as we hear so many say, but to the fundamental things of life, the things you do not talk about because you live in a conventionalized society, but which really make up the substance of your character. If we only knew what you were wishing, not what you were talking about, we might know something about your character. Modern society must give wholesome means of expression to those fundamental wishes for new experiences and new aspirations which it seems to me are what constitutes human nature as distinguished from animal nature. The recreation system of the future will be more alert and more intelligent and more moral because it will be dealing with the unfulfilled desires and wishes of a civilization which is being constantly more and more suppressed by machines, social as well as automatic.

As I close these inadequate and uncompleted remarks on a subject which demands so much more time than I can give to it tonight, I ask this question: When are we going to smile again? I do not mean the cynical smile of the person

who says that because all are selfish, because the ego is the driving power of life, what we do will have no effect, so why not be happy. His tools are those of the cynic and the pessimist. I do not mean the smile of abandon which has been the rule of the world since 1918. I am still looking, hoping, praying, for the kind of smile which shall mean that the life we live is at one with our purposes and our aspirations, the kind of smile which can come only with the fulfilled life, the kind of smile which denotes spiritual insight, spiritual motivation, and a spiritual interpretation of all of the facts of life. And it can never come through education, through industry, through politics. It can only come through all of them, hopeless as that may seem, all of them working together, so that the natural by-product and fulfilling of life will be what we now call recreation—the re-creative aspect of the combined affairs of life.

Recreation for Girls

(Continued from page 208)

itself to provide recreation for nine thousand women.

There is a third phase of the policy for the future: More interest must be taken in those girls who are below normal physically. This can be done in any organization where there is a medical examination or a follow-up of the absentees. It is not the girl who is interested in athletics who requires our care and supervision, because she will find it for herself; but it is the girl who needs recreation and may be unconscious of the need who should receive our attention.

Bowling for Girls.—Leominster, Massachusetts, has a girls' Community Service Bowling League which is conducting a regular schedule of matches, not only between the teams of the League but with teams in nearby cities having similar leagues. Each competing team will consist of the five girls who have made the highest score at the end of the month.

The Community Service Girls' Recreation League of Turners Falls, Massachusetts, has leased the bowling alleys of the inn for use one night a week. Last year, the bowling parties of the girls' clubs were one of the most popular features of the program, and the taking over of the alleys by the League has made it possible for even a larger number to enjoy the sport.

Book Reviews

THE NEIGHBORHOOD IN NATION-BUILDING. Robert A. Woods. Published by Houghton, Mifflin Company, 140 E. 40th St., New York City.

The developing philosophy of community and recreation programs in America is revealed in the series of addresses, papers and studies by Robert Woods. These addresses cover a period of thirty-two years of service to a district of Boston—to Boston—to the nation—and to the world. All the younger community workers have gone forth a little more humble, with a little more capacity for learning, with more steadiness, more courage, more faith because of the life and work of Robert Woods. Unhurried he has thought and served and made all his thoughts and expressions available for all. Mr. Woods pays generous tribute to the work of War Camp Community Service, the Playground and Recreation Association of America and to Joseph Lee and his national leadership in community and recreation service.

SOCIAL WORK, AN OUTLINE OF ITS PROFESSIONAL EFFECTS. Published by The American Association of Social Workers 130 East 22nd Street, N. Y. City. Price, \$.25

This little book fills a decided need by describing briefly the various lines of activities open to the social worker and outlining the sort of training necessary for each type of work. The book contains a chapter on social group work, such as settlement group work, independent group work and work in Christian associations. There is also a section devoted to community organization which is especially interesting and informative, embracing as it does rural organization, health organization and education, economic organization and development, housing, leisure time activities and neighborhood organization.

The book further contains information regarding institutional, psychological and personnel work in industry, work with racial groups, public health nursing, nutrition work and social research.

PLAYGROUNDS AND RECREATION—Bureau Publication No. 92 of Outlines for Study of Child Care and Child Welfare. Prepared by the Children's Bureau, United States Department of Labor in cooperation with the Federal Bureau for Vocational Education. Published by the Government Printing Office, Washington

These suggested courses of study of Play and Recreation prepared by Prof. Geo. E. Johnson of the Department of Education, Harvard University are arranged in six outlines:

1. — Introduction
2. — Nature of Play
3. — Uses of Play
4. — Practical Application of Play in Child Development and Child Training
5. — Play Movement
6. — Organization and Demonstration of Play and Recreation

The outlines it is pointed out are not prepared for use directly as lessons but are published as source material from which the instructor may make his own course. A general bibliography on play is offered.

OLD INDIAN TRAILS. By Walter McClintock. Published by Houghton Mifflin Company, 16 E. 40th St., N. Y. C. Price \$5.00.

All who are interested in the Indian, his customs, folk lore, arts and crafts will find in **OLD INDIAN TRAILS** a fascinating story. Mr. McClintock, from his experiences with the Black Foot Indians on the prairies and his intimate association with them for many years, has written a book at once authoritative and of compelling interest.